HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Gives $10,000 to North Viet Nam

Should Rockwell Kent Be Tried for Treason?

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

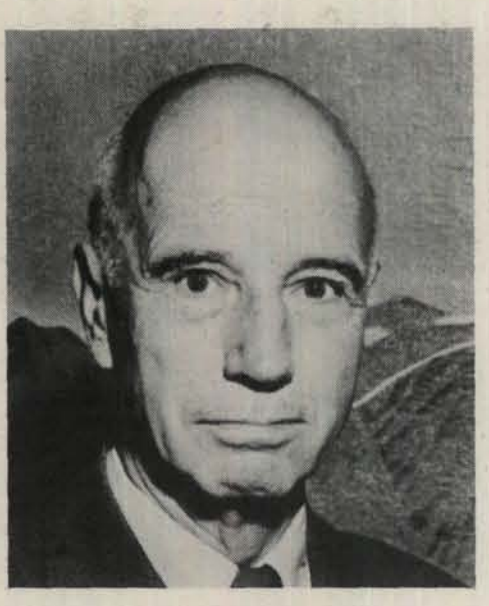
Rockwell Kent, the old fellow traveler, turned up in Moscow early in May for his fifth exposure to what he has termed the "fresh and invigorating" air of the Soviet Union. He had come to receive the Lenin Peace Prize, honoring his opposition to the U.S. war in Viet Nam. Two weeks ago he donated $10,000 outright to the North Vietnamese government, and issued another of his flatulent statements.

Kent has just turned 85. Our own government probably would be well advised simply to ignore the aging Red and hope he stays away. Yet the Justice Department did not hesitate to prosecute Ezra Pound some years ago on treason charges, when the poet was past 60 and sick, and it just might be a salutary thing in many ways for Ramsey Clark to throw the book at Rockwell Kent. If Kent's gift of the $10,000 isn't treason, we ought to discover what treason is.

The crime is defined succinctly in Article III of the Constitution: "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

There appears to be no question, as a matter of law, that the North Vietnamese are "enemies of the United States." This is true, in the view of eminent lawyers, even though Congress has not declared war. Congress has adopted other bills and resolutions making the fact of war legislatively clear.

Similarly, there would appear to be no question that Kent is "adhering" to these enemies. He has been adhering to the Communist side since long before he took the 5th before a Senate committee in 1953. His $10,000 gift most certainly is "aid." And the public letter that he handed to Nguyen Phe Chan, North Viet Nam's ambassador in Moscow, plainly was "comfort."



Artist Rockwell Kent

"I am deeply outraged," said Kent, "at the unprovoked and the utterly illegal invasion of the territories of the people of Viet Nam by my country's armed forces; and as a citizen, conscience stricken at my own de facto involvement in my country's shameful act." He then transmitted "to the suffering women and children of Viet Nam's Liberation Front the sum of $10,000, it being but a token of my shame and sorrow."

The Constitution says that no person shall be convicted of treason "unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court." It ought not to be a matter of great difficulty to obtain two witnesses to the Moscow incident. Back in 1946, Tom Clark, who was then attorney general, had no hesitation in sending investigators to Europe to get evidence against Pound, Robert H. Best, Douglas Chandler and other writers and broadcasters who had "played the Axis game."

"We must show the world that we are not sloppy sentimentalists where the crime of high treason is concerned," the senior Clark said at the time.

Why be sloppy sentimentalists now? Is this nation's will so paralyzed by solicitude for the beatnik Left that our government is incapable of enforcing the laws upon treason or the Trading with the Enemy Act? To be sure, indictments for treason ought never to be sought wholesale.

It would be difficult to establish that most of the beatniks and flag burners legally are "adhering" to the enemy; and while they may have given "comfort" through their demonstrations, they have given little "aid." The constitutional requirement is in the conjunctive; both elements must be proved.

More than 11,500 Americans have died for their country in Viet Nam. Some 70,000 have been wounded. The struggle drags on at a cost of $90 million a day. This is war as surely as any war in which the United States was ever engaged. A few stern prosecutions for treason might help to drive home to the faint hearts and weak spines the nature of this conflict.

The North Vietnamese are enemies indeed. And the citizen who adheres to them, giving them aid and comfort, risks conviction as a traitor. It is the ugliest word in the English language. When will we put it to use?

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A question the nation's leaders might well ask is: How many more GIs will be killed or wounded in Viet Nam because of actions like those of Rockwell Kent?

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Insiders are predicting that the State Department is going to clear its former top security officer, **Otto Otepka**, of any wrongdoing, even though it fired him in 1963, supposedly for mutilating documents and revealing department information to unauthorized persons. (For more on Otepka, see page 10.)

● Gov. **George Romney**'s new, new, new position on Viet Nam was outlined last week: Now, he says, he wants to de-escalate the bombing. Politicos say Romney is so desperate for supporters that he is bending his remarks to please Eastern seaboard Republicans who have noticeably failed to give him the backing he expected.

● Republican Senate Leader Everett Dirksen indicated last week that he will oppose any attempt to relinquish the United States' 63-year-old sovereignty over the **Panama Canal Zone**.

● **Roy Cohn**, the famous aide to the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, has written a book about his old anti-Communist boss to be published next year by the New American Library of World Literature. Cohn says the book, which has a preface by Sen. Everett Dirksen, will be "on the favorable side, but not an angry defense. I look at his weaknesses, at mine, and what I hope were our strengths."

● Sen. **Jacob Javits** (R.-N.Y.) is believed to have leaked to the New York Times that tale that Richard Nixon was seriously thinking of asking Mayor John Lindsay to be his vice presidential candidate.

● Despite carping from the liberal press, California's Gov. **Ronald Reagan** continues to rise in popularity with the people who got him his job—the voters of California. The respected Field poll in that state shows that an astounding 74 per cent of the people rate Reagan as doing a "fair or good" job as governor, compared with 66 per cent in May.

● Insiders say former Gov. **George C. Wallace**'s campaign for President is faltering. He's hurting, they say, because of his wife's illness (she's considered one of his best campaigners), the lack of money coming in from either fat cats or the grass roots and the failure of his aides to construct a truly national organization.

● Does the Seafarers International Union "own" Rep. **Edward Garmatz** (D.-Md.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee? The files of the clerk of the U.S. House reveal that Garmatz received over $25,000 from the SIU in 1966. Garmatz has since led the fight to prevent the Johnson Administration from shifting the Maritime Administration from the Department of Commerce to the new Department of Transportation, proposed turning the Maritime Administration into an independent government agency and fought for increasing the percentage of foreign aid goods which must be shipped in American flag vessels. The SIU favors each of these stands.

● Former President **Dwight Eisenhower**, arriving at Walter Reed for a health and dental check last week, warned the United States not to be taken in by Soviet niceties at the Glassboro Summit. Russian officials, he said, are "frequently quite friendly personally," but "none of us must ever forget what their basic position in the world is. I think they'll push and prod us wherever they can. I expect that always." Ike also implicitly compared life in the Soviet Union with that under Genghis Khan and Attila the Hun.

● Sen. **Howard Baker** (R.-Tenn.) has disputed a statement appearing in Human Events (July 1, page 8) that he received cash assistance from the liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress. While NCEC literature states it "assisted" Baker in 1966 and NCEC spokesmen say this assistance was in the form of cash, Baker says if he received anything it was certainly without his knowledge. "We received," states Baker, "no help, assistance or backing whatsoever, financial or otherwise from this organization to my knowledge nor to the knowledge of anyone connected with my campaign."

● From the Dallas Morning News: "Unless he was wearing a tuxedo, a man couldn't get within 100 yards of Austin's Municipal Auditorium Friday night to hear **President Johnson** tell $1,000 donors that the Democratic party is the party of the people."

● Latest beneficiaries of the "Great Society" are **the hippies**, the long-haired, ill-kempt youngsters who are devotees of LSD. Reports Newsweek: "It seems that any number of the communal-minded hippies can set themselves up as a "household" under the Agriculture Department's food stamp program. Four youths, for example, can pay $40 monthly at a county aid office and receive stamps redeemable for $76 worth of groceries. The whole thing is legal so long as the quartet's income doesn't exceed $100 a month."

● The announced resignation of Howard University President **James Nabrit Jr.** has warmed the hearts of liberals who've been condemning Nabrit for firing civil rights firebrands from the faculty (among Nabrit's critics: the left-wing American Association of University Professors). A militant group on the Negro campus, which has been the scene of recent student rebellions, has suggested two successors to Nabrit: New York psychologist Kenneth Clark and Kwame Nkrumah, the deposed pro-Communist dictator of Ghana. (Clark has removed himself from consideration, praising Nabrit and angrily accusing the militants of trying to take control of the university. Nkrumah has not been heard from.)

● Is **Walter Reuther** out to cripple the nation's economy? The fiery boss of the United Auto Workers last week handed Detroit a list of exorbitant contract demands and vowed to strike as "long as necessary" to win them. He and his members are backed up by a $65-million strike fund. The auto industry, now in the throes of a disappointing year, is hardly in a position to give Reuther what he wants—a "substantial pay raise," profit-sharing, a guaranteed annual income, double and triple-pay for overtime, and assorted fringe benefits.

● "It now is definitely established by authoritative sources," said U.S. News and World Report last week, "that a major Soviet blunder led to the **Arab-Israeli war** early in June. The Soviet government, to further its purposes, faked intelligence reports to the governments of Egypt and Syria—that Israel was massing troops to attack Syria."

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Nixon to the Fore

Content so far to stay in the shadows in his bid for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination, former Vice President Richard Nixon was suddenly lifted into the political limelight last week—not by his own hand, but by an old adversary, ex-Soviet dictator Nikita S. Khrushchev.

NIXON

In a remarkable NBC-TV interview, Khrushchev lashed out at Nixon ("a good for nothing—an unprincipled puppet") while lavishing praise on John F. Kennedy ("a real statesman"). The former Kremlin ruler, moreover, claimed to have thwarted Nixon's election in 1960 and "made" Kennedy President by refusing to accede to Nixon's alleged request to obtain the release of imprisoned U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers.

Speaking from his country house near Moscow, Khrushchev recalled that he had told President Kennedy in Vienna in 1961 that "We made you President."

The former Soviet premier then said he told Kennedy that if he had released Powers, Nixon would "have received half a million votes just for that"—more than enough to defeat Kennedy. Khrushchev also said that he had told JFK: "That is the way I voted for you and our votes pulled you over the line."

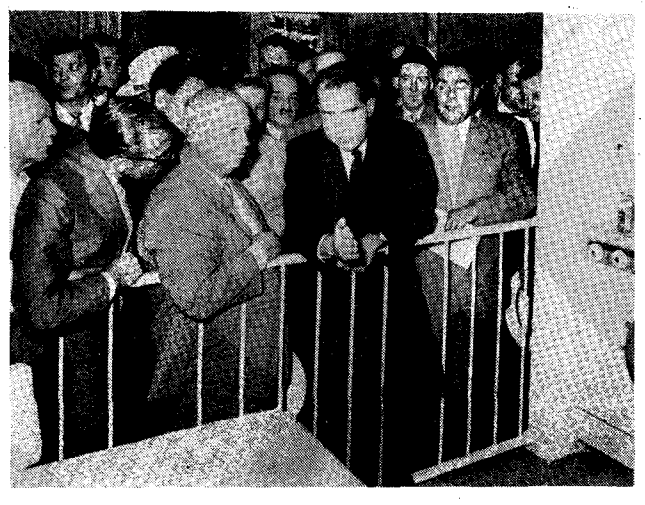
(Since Powers was released in 1962, not 1961, NBC says Khrushchev has mixed this case up with the RB-47 fliers who were set free in early 1961. Nixon says he didn't relay any message to Khrushchev about either case. But the fact is the Eisenhower Administration—if not Nixon directly—sought to free both Powers and the RB-47 fliers and that Khrushchev refused to release them until after Kennedy was in office.)

While Khrushchev's memory may be somewhat faulty, few political observers question the fact that the former Kremlin dictator hates Nixon and desperately wanted to see Kennedy win the White House in 1960.

(Indeed, *Human Events* pinpointed Khrushchev's real desires in our Aug. 25, 1960, issue, page 371. In a story titled "Nik and Dick," we related that left-wing trade unionist Joseph Curran had returned from Moscow to report that "Jack Kennedy was Nikita Khrushchev's choice for the presidency." Curran said Khrushchev told him that Kennedy had "common sense" and that Nixon was a "fumbler." Radio broadcasts from Communist countries, furthermore, assailed Nixon, but described Kennedy as a "liberal in domestic matters" who "understands the need for coexistence.")

Beyond revealing how the Kremlin meddles in America's internal affairs, the Khrushchev interview, say politicos, has given a fresh boost to Nixon's campaign for the presidency. For it once again reminds the grass roots that Nixon has earned the enmity of the Khrushchevs in the Soviet world because of his strong, anti-Communist foreign policy.

Khrushchev's thorough dislike for Nixon, say diplomatic observers, can also be traced to the former vice president's refusal to be buffaloed by the Kremlin dictator in Moscow in 1959. Preparing for that July trip, Nixon was advised by the "softs" in the State Department and in the Democratic party to convince Khrushchev of America's "good intentions."



Nixon and Khrushchev argue during the famous 1959 "kitchen debate" in Moscow. Khrushchev's recent remarks have caused Democrats some embarrassment.

But Nixon ignored such counsels of appeasement and instead took the advice of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was dying of cancer in a hospital bed at Walter Reed. (Nixon had first struck up a friendship with Dulles in 1948 when Dulles told him to vigorously pursue the Alger Hiss case.)

Four days before he died, Dulles told Nixon: "Khrushchev does not need to be convinced of our good intentions. He knows we are not aggressors and do not threaten the security of the Soviet Union. He understands us. But what he needs to know is that we also understand him. . . .

"Point the record out to him, chapter and verse. Show him that we are not taken in at all by the mock innocence of Soviet leaders, that we have concrete proof of the Kremlin's activities around the world. He should be told that until he puts a stop to such activities, his call for reducing of tensions and for peaceful co-existence will have a completely false and hollow ring."

Nixon, of course, did just that—and made Khrushchev realize that the Soviet ruler would not have an easy time at the bargaining table with Nixon in the White House. Hence Khrushchev's determination to boost JFK for the American presidency.

With the Glassboro appeasement spirit currently in the air and with LBJ still revealing a marked reluctance to win the war in Viet Nam for fear of offending the Soviet Union, Nixon's popularity—say the experts—is bound to rise.

Nikita Also Liked FDR

The Democratic high command is known to be thoroughly embarrassed by Nikita Khrushchev's comments over NBC-TV and feels the remarks of the former Soviet premier will be used by Republicans to assail the Democratic party as "soft on communism."

KHRUSHCHEV

Khrushchev's compliments for Kennedy were extravagant. "Mr. Kennedy," he said, "made a strong impression on me, both as a man and as a statesman. I liked the way he, unlike Eisenhower, had his personal opinion on all questions we discussed. . . .

"Kennedy was a real statesman." Khrushchev then went on to relate that he had wrung a pledge from JFK during the Cuban missile crisis that the United States would not invade Cuba. (Khrushchev also stated Johnson said he would stick by the same promise, but the State Department denied any promise was made.)

The ex-Soviet premier, say diplomatic circles, had great praise for Kennedy because Kennedy had let the Communists win victories in all parts of the world, including Laos, the Congo, Ghana and at the Bay of Pigs.

Khrushchev, it is recalled, has acclaimed only one other American President as much as he did Kennedy. That was Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who got the United States to recognize the USSR and was the chief architect of America's appease-Moscow diplomacy at Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam. In May 1960, during the U-2 affair, Khrushchev was quoted as saying:

" . . . there was one American with whom I could do business. There was one great American with whom I could honestly have negotiated. That was Roosevelt. But when he died, his policy died with him."

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Bundy's Newest Blunder

Foreign policy planner McGeorge Bundy, who was never known for giving excellent advice to either Presidents Johnson or Kennedy, has demonstrated his lack of judgment once again as head of the Ford Foundation.

BUNDY

Bundy, who still advises President Johnson on national security and heads a Mideast task force, announced that the foundation, financial angel of a multitude of liberal-left organizations, has made a grant of $175,000 to the Cleveland chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which has about 40 members.

The gift marks a departure from the Ford Foundation policy of giving grants only to "moderate" civil rights organizations and comes just two weeks after delegates at the CORE convention in Oakland, Calif., struck the word "multiracial" from the organization's membership description, a major step in a policy to exclude whites. "Black Power" strategy conferences were also conducted at the Oakland convention.

Civil rights activists have selected Cleveland as a target city for employment and "open housing" demands and plan a full summer of demonstrations there.

LBJ's Phony Crime War

LBJ talks much about waging a war on crime these days, but conservatives—and even some moderates—are now dubbing that war as "phony." Here's why they think LBJ is just conning the public when he speaks about battling the crime wave:

• A check with the Justice Department by *Human Events* reveals that in 1966 President Johnson issued more pardons and commutations for convicted criminals—445 all told—than any other President in a given year. Students of crime say many of the pardons are being awarded on questionable grounds; a department spokesman concedes the policy is more "liberal" than under either Kennedy or Eisenhower.

• LBJ has named two men to the Supreme Court, neither of whom is apt to aid in the crime war. One, Abe Fortas, is a doctrinaire liberal who led the fight to liberalize laws affecting criminals. The other is Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall, a militant civil rights advocate who on Oct. 20, 1964, walked out of a meeting of the Episcopal Church's House of Delegates in St. Louis, Mo., to protest that body's refusal to sanction civil rights demonstrations in defiance of the law. In hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee last week, Marshall, who had yet to be confirmed by the Senate, incurred the wrath of several senators for his refusal to say how he stands on recent court decisions making it easier for criminals to escape punishment.

MARSHALL

• LBJ is personally responsible for having elevated Ramsey Clark to the post of attorney general. Clark, who has already revealed his nonchalant attitude

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toward the soaring crime rate by claiming it isn't really a problem, issued sweeping regulations just two weeks ago restricting the use of wiretaps and electronic listening devices. These new regulations go even beyond the restrictions on wiretapping and bugging imposed two years ago by the President. "They forbid law enforcement practices," noted the irate Washington *Evening Star,* "which the Supreme Court has not yet outlawed. A suspicious soul might think that they are an invitation to the court to go farther than it has up to this time—and this may not be lost upon the 'liberal' judicial majority."

Hence the belief that Johnson isn't really serious about his much-touted "war on crime."

• While LBJ and his attorney general have been busily scrapping the weapons with which to fight crime, Sen. John McClellan's Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures has been hearing a different story. Last week expert witnesses testified to the strong need to redress the Supreme Court's decisions virtually banning confessions and stressed the desirability of employing electronic devices for the purpose of combatting crime.

New York District Attorney Frank Hogan, for example, declared that Supreme Court restrictions on obtaining and using confessions had "significantly increased the chances that a criminal will escape judgment."

In the first six months since the court's ruling in *Miranda vs. Arizona,* said Hogan, 30 per cent of 216 murder suspects in Manhattan have refused to say anything to a prosecutor, whereas in the past almost all such suspects made statements, if only to protest their innocence. (Echoing Hogan's line was Buffalo District Attorney Michael Dillon, who agreed with McClellan that "hundreds of thousands of criminals" have probably been released nationwide, judging from Buffalo statistics.

Hogan also claimed that "wiretapping is the single most valuable and effective weapon in the arsenal of law enforcement."

A surprise supporter of Hogan's was a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, Dr. G. Robert Blakey, who worked in the Justice Department under Bobby Kennedy. A professor of law at Notre Dame, Blakey said: "I find it nothing short of incredible that Mr. Clark and others would seriously suggest that use of electronic surveillance techniques is 'neither effective nor highly productive.' "

Public TV

Dr. James R. Killian Jr., who served as chairman of the Carnegie Commission on Educational Television, pooh-poohed the dangers of the Administration's public broadcasting bill before the House Commerce Committee last week. But a number of conservatives contend the set-up would become a powerful governmental propaganda weapon.

The heart of this pet scheme of LBJ's, which has already passed the Senate, is still the presidentially controlled Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the majority of whose 15-member governing board will be picked by the President.

Through the leverage of federal funds, say legislative experts, the corporation will be able to control the contents of educational television (ETV) by contracting and making grants to individuals or groups for the purpose of producing ETV programs. These government-subsidized and selected programs, in turn, will be distributed to the 130 or so ETV stations operating today and are scheduled to be sent, as the channels become operational, to each and every one of the more than 600 stations reserved for ETV purposes by the Federal Communications Commission.

A much-overlooked aspect of the whole public TV set-up, it is noted, is the liberal, tax-exempt National Education Television Network. NET, which is destined to receive a lion's share of funds under the ETV measure, is the only big corporation today regularly producing and distributing "educational" television programs on a national basis.

Already possessing a partial stranglehold over ETV stations that must turn to it for entertainment fare, NET has distributed to its 110 affiliates a wide variety of leftish programs, including one lauding Fidel Castro's regime. Another of its presentations featured a critic of South Africa without once mentioning that the critic was a Communist.

NET's newest activity is the Public Broadcasting Laboratory, whose programs will be carried coast-to-coast on nearly all of the ETV stations in the country. Included among PBL's liberal-stacked, 12-member editorial policy board: SANE champion Norman Cousins.

Nor does NET's liberal bias end there. The senior correspondent in investigative reporting for the PBL will be union spokesman Edward P. Morgan, whose longtime ABC radio commentary was sponsored by the AFL-CIO. Morgan's cast of mind can be judged from his truly extraordinary "farewell to ABC" address in which he laid the blame for such an original sin as greed at the door of the free enterprise system.

" . . . [I]n our genuflecting before the altar of profit and free enterprise," charged Morgan, "we have let the lust for material things get the better of us. Nothing is more important than people. But instead of the sacred dignity of the individual human being, too many of us worship dividends and private property more."

Nevertheless a majority of Congress appears bent on passing LBJ's public broadcasting bill—even though it will undoubtedly mean subsidizing such venomous anti-free enterprise attacks as that of Edward P. Morgan's. Conservatives should waste no time in letting their congressmen know of their opposition to the measure.

U.S. Welcomes Polish Red

The leading nuclear physicist in Communist Poland will be given a red carpet tour of U.S. laboratories, with the beleaguered taxpayer picking up the tab.

Tadeusz Dobrowolski, senior research physicist at the Institute for Nuclear Research in Krakow, Poland, will arrive next month for a year of research at the supersensitive Brookhaven National Laboratory, the Argonne National Laboratory and the University of Michigan.

Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) discovered that the National Science Foundation is paying not only the expenses but the salaries of Dobrowolski and four other Red scientists. One of the four, Wieslaw Czyz, heads the Theoretical Physics Division in Poland's Institute of Nuclear Physics.

ROUDEBUSH

Roudebush, a ranking member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, was sharply critical of the NSF for financing the Communist scientists.

"Only this past weekend the Communist government in Poland announced a mammoth demonstration to show support of the Communist cause in Viet Nam," Roudebush said. "It's an incredible situation when during a time of war our government admits scientists from a nation allied with our foe in Viet Nam."

Treaty Opposition Grows

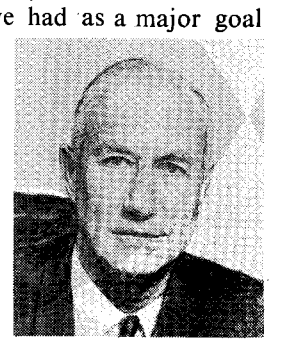
Opposition mounts to the incredible treaties that relinquish U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal. The agreements, arrived at in closed-door negotiations, have not yet been released, but the Chicago *Tribune's* Chesly Manly last week obtained copies.

The treaties, which grant the Panamanian government sweeping new authority, are "hopelessly inadequate for the protection of the canal," Manly said.

This theme was echoed by House Minority Leader Gerald Ford. Referring to a treaty section that requires the United States to consult with Panama before it can move into certain sections of the canal for defense purposes, Ford said:

"Any action on our part to meet a threat involving the national security of the United States should not be hamstrung by the need for time-consuming consultation with a government that might be reluctant to cooperate in the defense, or possibly be in opposition to our best interests."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) added that for half a century the Communists have had as a major goal the ouster of the United States from the canal. The recent Mideast crisis, and the shutdown of the Suez Canal by the Egyptians, demonstrate "how important it is to freedom that the Panama Canal remain in strong and responsible U.S. hands," Thurmond said.



THURMOND

Although the House will not vote on the treaty, more than 100 GOP congressmen are pushing a concurrent resolution that declares "the sense of Congress" that the United States "maintain and protect" its sovereignty over the canal. Influential Democrats, including Rep. Daniel Flood (Pa.) and Leonor Sullivan (Mo.) are thought to favor such a resolution.

Armistead Selden (D.-Ala.), chairman of the House Latin American affairs subcommittee, has announced plans to have his subcommittee look into the treaty in detail.

The Megaton Gap?

The House Armed Services Committee has released a report prepared by the American Security Council in which 18 of the nation's top experts on national defense assert the Soviet Union is succeeding in its massive drive toward strategic military superiority.

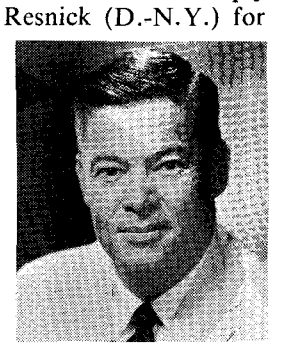
Gen. Bernard A. Schriever, USAF (Ret.), recent chief of the U.S. Air Force Systems Command, was chairman of the group that prepared the study. Other members who participated included Dr. Edward Teller and Gen. Curtis E. LeMay.

"For 1971," say the authors of the report, "it appears that a massive megatonnage gap will have developed. U.S. delivery capability is estimated to range between 6,000 megatons and 15,000 megatons, whereas the estimated high for the Soviet delivery capability is 50,000 megatons, and the projection of the established Soviet range-curve indicates a low figure for the Soviets of approximately 30,000 megatons."

Proposing the development of an anti-ballistic missile system, the report also contains a warning that in 1967 "the United States does not appear to have a superior position in deliverable strategic weapons."

Resnick Rebuked

The House Agriculture Committee last week sharply rebuked liberal Rep. Joseph Resnick (D.-N.Y.) for his frenzied attack on the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest farm group. In a speech riddled with inaccuracies, Resnick charged that the farm bureau was not really an organization of farmers but a "gigantic, interlocking, nationwide combine of insurance companies"—and sent a letter to the Internal Revenue Service requesting that the organization's tax-exempt status be looked into.



RESNICK

Resnick apparently referred to the low-cost insurance program the Farm Bureau offers its members. Similar programs are offered by other farm groups, including the liberal Farmers Union, and by numerous civic, veterans and religious associations.

In the wake of Resnick's savage attack on the AFBF, the House Agriculture Committee took the almost unprecedented action of disassociating itself from his charge. The vote was 27 to 1, with only Rep. Eligio de la Garza (D.-Tex.) defending Resnick.

Resnick then charged that the vote was a "conspiracy masterminded by the Farm Bureau," noting darkly that several committee members also belong to the AFBF. Actually, the conservative-leaning Farm Bureau's influence with the committee is something less than all-pervasive. During the past ten years, the Farm Bureau has opposed most major farm bills brought out by the committee.

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Will the U.S. Recognize Debt to Tshombe?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

The kidnaping of Moise Tshombe, formerly the premier of the Congo, by plane hijackers in the sky over the Mediterranean is just one more reminder that we live in an age of piracy.

There is little point in deploring the situation, for there is no authority to whom one might address one's complaints. The United Nations is useless, for many of its member nations have been drilled to look the other way whenever Communist guerrilla operations start in, say, Bolivia or in South Korea, or when a Nasser uses poison gas on Yemenites who have the effrontery to oppose him.

Law itself has become an expression of lawlessness, as when the U.N. solemnly declares that Rhodesia, which has only internal problems, is a threat to the peace of the world and then proceeds to invoke economic sanctions against a nation that has attacked nobody.

There may be nothing that can be done through the U.N. to keep Moslem Algeria, which now has Tshombe in custody, from turning the hapless fellow over to the Congolese if it chooses to ignore the Koran's own teachings on the right to asylum. However, the United States will be ungrateful if it refuses to speak up against this latest example of piracy.

In a sense, Tshombe is where he is today because he went along with the U.S. on a couple of occasions against his own better judgment. He was not "our man" when, as head of the breakaway Congolese province of Katanga, he defied the authority of the central Congolese government. But in 1964, some time after the Katanganese rebellion had been crushed, the Congo had to call Tshombe back from exile and make him premier in order to save the country from dissolution.

Tshombe brought in some mercenaries who knew how to fight, and in a relatively swift campaign he drove the Communist-armed rebels out of the two-thirds of the Congo which they had either infiltrated or captured. The free world owes Tshombe a lot for this service, which saved more than the Congo itself from succumbing to Communist blandishments.

In the course of defeating the rebels, Tshombe allowed himself to be persuaded to follow military advice from Washington, D.C. He had sent his mercenaries against Stanleyville, which was then in rebel hands. It was his idea that the mercenaries would reach Stanleyville in time to prevent impending massacres. But the U.S. State Department prevailed upon him to let foreign paratroopers be airlifted to Stanleyville to crush the insurrection before the Congo's own mercenaries could get there.

The paratroopers carried out their mission, but not without cost to Tshombe's "image" throughout Africa. It was said widely at the time that he had sold out to the "imperialists" in accepting their armed paratrooper help. The irony of the situation was underscored when the Congolese mercenary troops arrived in Stanleyville just after the paratroopers had done their job.

Having saved the Congo, Tshombe, as premier, soon found himself the object of internal jealousies. He could get his bills discussed in parliament, but he could conjure little follow-up action out of President Joseph Kasavubu. With a presidential election coming up, Tshombe indicated that he wanted to run for the office himself. Whereupon Kasavubu threatened to fire him as premier.

Tshombe might have resisted removal but, again following U.S. advice, he stepped down against his own better judgment. The Mobutu coup intervened, and there never was any election. Tshombe found himself an exile again, a victim of having played ball with the United States.

"Be careful what you do," wrote Vachel Lindsay, "or Mumbo-Jumbo, God of the Congo . . . will hoo-doo you." But instead of being hoo-dooed by Mumbo-Jumbo, Tshombe has been hoo-dooed by Washington.

Tshombe is now wanted in the Congolese capital of Kinshasa, formerly Leopoldville, on charges of "treason." He is accused of hiring mercenaries in Europe to help him seize power again in his own country. Since Congolese politics are essentially barbaric, Tshombe's chances of rehabilitating himself may have depended on assembling his own force. In any case, the quarrel between Tshombe and the Congolese government is a domestic matter. It should not be allowed to affect his right of asylum in Algeria.

The United States, which stands accused by the Moslem nations of giving aid and comfort to Israel, may not be in the good graces of Algeria at the moment. But it owes Moise Tshombe any help it can give to keep him from being extradited to the Congo, where he would almost certainly be condemned to death. If we don't stand up for our friends, there will be nobody left to stand up for us.

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REP. WILLIAM BRAY (R.-Ind.) warns that Red China is moving into the Mideast, shipping 700,000 tons of rice to Lebanon and purchasing wheat in Australia for shipment to Egypt. Bray, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, reports that Peking has also made secret arms deals with the Arab states.

According to Belgian sources, this is a patrol of mercenaries somewhere in the Congo. Since the abduction of Moise Tshombe, that trouble-scarred area of Africa has again erupted into crisis.

The Continuing Attacks Of Sen. Scott and Co.

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Following the recent convention of the Young Republicans, I was sadly reminded of how some senior members of the GOP have tried to turn such organizations into party-splitting, ideological battlegrounds.

The attack invariably takes this form; the Young Republicans or the Republican Women's Federation or what have you are called too conservative. They are asked to become "progressive."

What that means, of course, is that they should drop their Republican positions and adopt instead the positions of that minority of the GOP which wants to go further left than the Democrats in an effort to win votes, particularly among big-city pressure groups.

And what that means, in turn, is that this Republican minority simply does not believe in political alternatives or even the two-party system. They see socialism as the tide of the future and would be quite happy to ride it without ever fighting for a constructive, capitalist alternative.

The fact that this group constitutes a minority may be documented, not just speculated upon. In the House of Representatives, for instance, 26 Republicans out of 187 constitute the solid "progressive" bloc.

This group provides, whenever a vote is close, the margin of victory that the Great Planned Society needs to turn its red-tape nightmares into legal realities. They are, to that extent, the mainstay of the left wing of the Democratic party.

On the Senate side the numbers are even smaller, but the voices are usually louder. Loudest of all, lately, has been Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a man whom I supported wholeheartedly for reelection in 1964 and who has repaid the action ever since by denouncing everything about the campaign, including the party's platform.

From Scott's office has come a steady stream of threats against and advice to the Young Republicans. They may be summed up simply as warning that unless the YRs turn sharply to the left, the senior party will have to "take them over."

This is nonsense. To "take them over" would be simply to destroy them. And to suggest that they should veer to the left is to fly straight in the face of the fact that such a shift would alienate the vast majority of the total membership.

The truth is that in both the Young Republicans and the Women's Federation the majority position is and, for as many years as I can remember, always has been solidly conservative. But, then, so have the platforms of the Republican party. Thus, all of this is to say that the women and the young people and the party itself are, no matter how it may pain such men as Hugh Scott, all conservative.

The recent elections in both the women's group and the YRs did not pit the far left against the far right. The elections were simply to determine which conservatives would be chosen, not whether conservativism would be chosen.

The sooner the diehards who want to split rather than unite the party get used to that truth, the sooner Republicans can get on with the job of fighting socialism rather than each other.

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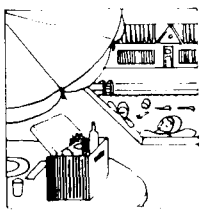

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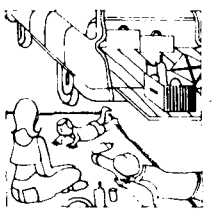

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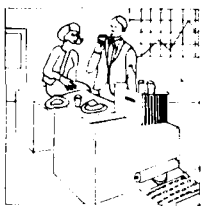

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What Professional Agitators Hope to Achieve

Racial turmoil and breakdown of authority are goals of revolutionaries

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

To date, 28 cities have experienced outbursts of racial violence in 1967. Buffalo, Cincinnati, Dayton, Atlanta and Tampa, among others, have already struck and there is fear the rioting will include Washington, D.C., Cleveland and Los Angeles before this summer finally cools off.

The recent riots follow the established pattern of attacks on property, looting, sniper fire and attempts to kill the police and firemen sent into the riot areas. Rioters in Prattville, Ala., fought a gun battle with police and in Cincinnati roving bands of rioters set fires with Molotov cocktails and then looted burning stores.

According to the police in Cincinnati, the rioters have begun to operate from cars and by speeding from one target to another the fire bombers have destroyed more than $2 million in property in the last 30 days.

"They're guerrilla fighters," the police chief of Cincinnati said. "Three of them can take a car, a few pop bottles and a five-gallon can of gasoline and burn down half a city."

Violence was so rampant in Cincinnati and Tampa that the National Guard had to be called in to quell the disorders.

Again this summer, as in the past few, the hand of professional agitators was clearly seen. The new chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, Rap Brown, was in Dayton just days before the violence erupted. According to police sources in Ohio, there is evidence that both Brown and his "minister of defense," Willie Ricks, helped to create the climate which culminated in violence.

Rap Brown told a Dayton audience: "How can you be nonviolent in America, the most violent country in the world? You better shoot that man to death; that's what he's doing to you." Ricks later told newsmen that he and Brown came to Dayton to "make white men get on their knees."

When he got to Cincinnati just as the riots began, Brown told an audience "SNCC has declared war."

Meanwhile in the South, Stokely Carmichael, who gave up the chairmanship of SNCC to devote his full time to rabble-rousing, proclaimed in Prattville, Ala., that "We came here to tear this town up and we're going to tear it up." Moving on to Atlanta, Ga., Carmichael made it clear to his audience he was advocating revolution: "It is not a question of law and order. We are not concerned with the liberation of black people. We have to build a revolution!"

Later, when the audience applauded his fiery words, Carmichael shouted: "Don't clap. Negroes have been clapping to let off steam. We need to save up steam to be beating heads."

As J. Edgar Hoover recently noted, Carmichael has been actively dealing with the Revolutionary Action Movement, a group determined to create and foster violence across the country. The public cooperation of Carmichael with RAM began a year ago when on Aug. 29, 1966, SNCC held a fund-raising meeting in Harlem that featured a revealing combination of speakers. Stokely Carmichael shared the platform at this "fund-raising" rally with Bill Epton, a vice-chairman of the Communist Chinese-oriented Progressive Labor party. Epton has been convicted of criminal anarchy as a result of his role in the Harlem riots of 1964. The other speaker was Max Stanford, the head of RAM in the United States.

Epton called for a "united front" against "U.S. imperialism" and then urged that the newspapermen in the audience be thrown out, which they were. Max Stanford took over and told the audience that black people must overthrow their white "oppressors" by being like "panthers—smiling, cunning, scientific . . . striking by night and sparing no one." He contended that the United States could be brought down with "a rag and some gasoline and a bottle"; i.e., a Molotov cocktail.

Carmichael attacked the United States as an aggressor in Viet Nam and then talked about the riots in Cleveland last summer. He said that in "Cleveland they're building stores with no windows. All brick. I don't know what they think they'll accomplish. It just means we have to move from Molotov cocktails to dynamite." He added: "They say we're stupid and don't do nobody any good and we deserve to be called that, because if we had any sense we'd have bombed those ghettos long ago. . . ."

The events of this summer have already proven that Carmichael and RAM are not just abstractly talking about violence, but are advocating open warfare in the ghettos.

Carmichael and his group of SNCC revolutionaries are to be found in most riot areas. The Revolutionary Action Movement is even more openly violent. The recent arrest of 16 RAM members in New York and Philadelphia for the attempted murders of Roy Wilkins and Whitney Young shows the seriousness of this group.

Among the recently arrested RAM members were Max Stanford and an assistant principal at a Queens public school. The avowed purpose of this group of 16 was to assassinate Wilkins, Young and other Negro moderates in the hope this would spur ghetto riots and bloodshed across the country. The group was armed with a machine gun, 30 rifles, explosives, walkie-talkies and 275 packets of heroin.

This is not, however, the first serious indication that RAM is actively involved in revolutionary violence. A front-group for RAM, the Black Liberation Front, founded in Cuba in 1964, was responsible for the attempted blowing up of the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell and the Washington Monument in 1965.

Stokely Carmichael has publicly cooperated with the Communist-controlled Revolutionary Action Movement.

Scenes like this have become common in many U.S. cities as Communist-influenced "civil disobedience" runs rampant in the streets.

Three members of RAM were convicted of this thwarted attempt and are now in federal prison.

RAM is a Communist organization headed by its "chairman in exile," Robert Williams. Williams, who fled to Communist Cuba in 1961, is the well-known refugee from justice in North Carolina, where he still faces a charge of kidnapping. In 1966 Williams left Cuba and went to Peking where he now lives and works for the Chinese Communists. In the United States, RAM is headed by Max Stanford, who lives in Philadelphia and tours the country attempting to set up secret branches of the organization.

The philosophy of RAM is best summed up in its own writings. Of all of the Communist organizations in the United States, the Revolutionary Action Movement has been the most aggressive in committing to paper the plans that it envisions for this country.

This is what Max Stanford sees for the future:

"Black men and women in the armed forces will defect and come over to join the liberation forces. Whites who claim they want to help this revolution will be sent into the white communities to divide them. . . . The revolution will 'strike by night and spare none.' Mass riots will occur in the day with the Afro-Americans blocking traffic, burning buildings, etc. Thousands of Afro-Americans will be in the street fighting; for they will know that this is it.

"The cry will be 'It's on!' This will be the Afro-Americans' battle for human survival. Thousands of our people will get shot down, but thousands more will be there to fight on. The black revolution will use sabotage in the cities—knocking out the electrical power first, then transportation, and guerrilla warfare in the countryside of the South. With the cities powerless, the oppressor will be helpless."

The "chairman-in-exile" of RAM, Robert Williams, envisions the first stages of the black revolution in these graphic words:

"When massive violence comes, the U.S.A. will become a bedlam of confusion and chaos. The factory workers will be afraid to venture out on the streets to report to their jobs. The telephone and radio workers will be afraid to report. All transportation will grind to a complete standstill. Stores will be destroyed and looted. Property will be damaged and expensive buildings will be reduced to ashes. Essential pipe lines will be severed and blown up and all manner of sabotage will occur. Violence and terror will spread like a firestorm.

Total Chaos for 90 Days

"A clash will occur inside the armed forces. At U.S. military bases around the world local revolutionaries will side with the Afro GIs. Because of the vast area covered by the holocaust, U.S. workers, who are caught on their jobs, will try to return home to protect their families. Trucks and trains will not move the necessary supplies to the big urban centers. The economy will fall into a state of chaos. . . .

"The new concept of revolution defies military science and tactics. The new concept is lightning campaigns conducted in highly sensitive urban communities with the paralysis reaching the small communities and spreading to the farm areas. The old method of guerrilla warfare, as carried out from the hills and countryside, would be ineffective in a powerful country like the U.S.A. Any such force would be wiped out in an hour.

"The new concept creates conditions that involve the total community whether they want to be involved or not. It sustains a state of confusion and destruction of property. It dislocates the organs of harmony and order and reduces central power to the level of a helpless, sprawling octopus. During the hours of the day, sporadic rioting takes place and massive sniping. Night brings all-out warfare, organized fighting and unlimited terror against the oppressor and his forces. Such a campaign will bring about an end to oppression and social injustice in the U.S.A. in less than 90 days. . . ."

A special grand jury formed in Cleveland following last summer's riots found that RAM was not only operating in the city, but that it was using its headquarters, the JFK (Jomo Freedom Kenyatta) House, in the heart of the riot district as a drilling ground for snipers.

Continued on page 14

Mr. Luce, a contributing editor to Human Events, *is the author of a new book,* Road to Revolution, *published by Viewpoint Books.*

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Are New Tariff Reductions Really an Unmixed Blessing?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Congress should take a careful look at the touted new reductions in tariffs.

General Motors built its first 25 million cars across a period of 32 years. It built its next 25 million within 14. This has typified the thrust in our automotive industry—but no longer.

The output has remained largely static for the past decade.

The period's great increase in our use of automobiles has been mostly lost by Washington's out-of-date import policy, which is today just plain stupid.

Foreign sellers have already surpassed our country by making more than half the world's output. While our own automotive industry—this great bellwether—languished last year and laid off countless workers, imports soared to a record 650,000 units.

Our auto manufacturers expect to build only about 7.7 million cars in their U.S. plants in 1967, fewer than 10 years ago. But foreign workers will deliver here an estimated 700,000, another new all-time high. As one result, dealers in U.S.-built cars have declined nine times in the past 10 years. The only exception was 1963.

Says Japan's Nissan Automobile Company's export manager, Kaiji Uno: "There is much room for our sales expansion in America."

Yet, except for Canada, we cannot sell our cars abroad in a single major country, including Japan, without leaping a prohibitive tariff barrier and in some we face an absolute shutout through a quota.

Industrialists abroad seem to feel that turnabout is foul play. Protesting even the increased Common Market auto imports into Italy, Fiat chief Vittorio Valletta has complained: "When eating at someone else's table you should be very careful to take only your own portion."

Straight across the board foreign sellers here are already on the biggest bender since the sack of Constantinople.

Our imports of steel have reversed our fine $600-million export balance of 10 years ago. Steel imports now exceed our exports by about $600 million annually. The steel industry slump is just a question of who makes the steel—American or foreign suppliers. So is the slump in the aluminum industry.

It takes a ton of coal to make a ton of steel, and 10 tons of coal to make a ton of aluminum. Consider the effect on our coal miners.

Meanwhile, Washington allowed a high-record billion pounds of foreign meat to come in last year. This intensified foreign meat invasion is obviously indistinguishable from a 30 per cent drop in U.S. range prices since 1963. And all this while Washington spends our taxpayers' money hand over fist to bolster meat prices to salvage the disaster on our ranges. Imports are also wrecking our sheep and wool industries and even mink-ranching as well.

Our 1966 textile imports exceeded our exports by $902 million. Is it any wonder that unemployment is increasing in our slumping textile industry? And how about the American cotton farmer who depends on the textile output?

The Agriculture Department recently reported that U.S. 1966 imports of cotton textiles represented 1.03 million bales of raw cotton. This is three times the bales represented in our cotton textile exports. The annual drain on our balance of payments by imported steel and textiles alone exceeds $1.5 billion annually. Is it any wonder we have a gold crisis?

Foreign machine-tool imports have nearly doubled in the past five years to an all-time high, while our own machine-tool industry is in a dreadful slump. Its 1967 first-quarter orders fell 37 per cent below last year. Order cancellations rose 43 per cent—three times the year-earlier rate. And the railway equipment industry's backlog of new orders has fallen $1.2 billion in the past 12 months—a sickening 80 per cent.

Doesn't charity begin at home?

Our supine bureaucrats seem afraid to enforce our anti-dumping laws. As a result, foreign producers dump here surplus steel, aluminum, textiles, glass, chemicals, wire, shoes, automobiles, electrical goods and whatnot produced by labor so cheap that the American worker couldn't possibly live on what the foreign workers are paid.

Free trade is the right goal. Certainly, America must buy from the world to sell to the world. But every country in the world relates its imports to its domestic needs. So should we.

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GOOF BY THE NLRB—"The list of companies forced to recognize unions on the basis of authorization cards and without elections continues to grow. But as if this weren't bad enough, the National Labor Relations Board has added a disturbing twist to its routine. Of 77 employes in a bargaining unit, 40 had signed cards which the union forwarded to the NLRB. However, seven employes changed their minds and attended a pre-election conference conducted by an NLRB agent to determine how to withdraw their authorization cards. The board agent said they should "write to the board asking for the card." They did and the board acknowledged receipt. Subsequently, however, the NLRB ordered the company to bargain wih the union, saying it would not recognize the withdrawal of the seven cards because they should have been sent to the union instead of the board. It should be noted that the employes rejected the union in an earlier election 42 to 30, but the election results were erased and the bargaining order issued because the board found the company committed certain unfair acts. The erroneous advice of the board agent simply sealed the employes' doom." —From *Brevities*, newsletter of the Employers' Association of Greater Chicago

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EFFECTS OF WAGE LAW—Since enactment of the new wage and hour law, American independent manufacturers are replacing marginal, unskilled workers with skilled labor and new equipment, according to a continuous survey by the National Federation of Independent Business.

STUDENTS

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For instance, in 1964, the Liberals made the mistake of underestimating conservative strength (result: Barry Goldwater got the nomination). And again in the '66 congressional election (result: many Liberals lost their seats).

Now there's a danger that conservatives will make the same mistake in '68: to sit back and wait, assuming the other fellow will do the necessary spadework. We hope **you** won't make this mistake. Because the time to start taking effective conservative action is **right now**. And the way to take it is by sending 5-week introductory subscriptions to HUMAN EVENTS. The publication that gets results!

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Ex-Foreign Service Officer Warns:

New Havana Meeting Spells Trouble for U.S.

Soviet-led delegates to plot more guerrilla activity in Latin America while LBJ Administration sings lullaby of accommodation

By PAUL D. BETHEL

On July 28 Latin American Communists will swarm into Havana, where, for eight days, they will harangue, debate and plot a course of ever-increasing guerrilla warfare.

According to a recent announcement out of Havana, the group will comprise Communist delegates from 27 nations, dependencies and colonies. Known as LASO (Latin American Solidarity Organization), the organization will meet under the militant slogan: "The duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution." Indeed it is. And, dominated by Cuba, LASO can look back on its first year of operations with some satisfaction that its slogan has been followed to the letter.

What sort of delegates will be gathered in Havana? In the words of a LASO pamphlet, "What Is LASO?", delegates "must always represent the most active anti-imperialist sector," adding: "No organization can belong if it loses the qualities which made possible its admission."

Those qualifications were set forth on Jan. 19, 1966, when LASO was founded, and include such war-like directives as: "Unleash a wave of sabotage against Yankee interests throughout the world!" and "Boycott production and refuse to load ships, or to transport arms or any kind of war material bound for North American troops!" This last directive was aimed at crippling the U.S. war effort in South Viet Nam.

Indeed, the terrorist war in Viet Nam is of special concern to LASO, since it is the prototype of future wars of Communist aggression. In fact, burgeoning wars of "national liberation" in Latin America are carbon copies of the strategy and tactics of the Viet Cong.

The Soviet Union counts heavily on LASO as a major instrument by which it plans to advance Communist interests in Latin America. It is the militant arm of Russia's double-track moves. The other is the Soviet-dominated Communist parties. Between the two—the hammer and the anvil—Russia hopes to pound Latin American governments to a pulp.

Unfortunately, the myth exists in Washington that the Russians are following a dove-like policy in Latin America, innocently seeking no more than trade advantages and diplomatic recognition. The real villain, according to this myth, is the intractable, war-like Fidel Castro who, through LASO, is upsetting Soviet plans by exporting and supporting guerrilla movements throughout the continent.

This myth was given high-level currency with a July 4 Associated Press story out of Anchorage, Alaska, quoting Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey to the effect that at Glassboro President Johnson had remonstrated with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin over Castro's export of revolutions to Latin America. Kosygin then hopped on his plane and flew to Havana where, according to the vice president, he dealt with Castro "very firmly."

Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin is met by Fidel Castro at the Havana airport, where Kosygin arrived after summit talks with President Johnson. Russian influence in Latin America, spearheaded by Castro, has increased greatly in recent years.

Nothing could be further from the truth. LASO is the organization through which Castro works, and LASO is a creature of the Soviet Union. In fact, LASO is the Latin American branch of the Asian, African, Latin American Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO), and came into being following the Russian-sponsored Tricontinental Conference in Havana in January 1966.

That the Soviet Union is indeed officially involved in AALAPSO and LASO is documented in speeches and statements, in Moscow and in Havana. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko provided an eyebrow-lifter back on Dec. 9, 1965, when he rose in the chambers of the Supreme Soviet and told its members that Russia was participating in the upcoming Tricontinental Conference. Tass quoted him as follows: "The Soviet Union, in taking part in the Havana conference, will do everything to help consolidate the front of the struggle against imperialist aggression."

Moscow promptly dispatched a 40-man delegation to Havana which, under the direction of Sharaf R. Rashidov, took over and manipulated the conference. In fact, delegates from both the Soviet Union and Red China today sit on the central strategy and policy body in Havana, from where they direct "wars of national liberation" throughout the world.

How well things are going for the Russians is reflected in a report made by First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the XXIII Congress of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. He said: "Special mention must be made of the courageous liberation struggle of the peoples of Latin America. Only recently, the United States regarded Latin America as its reliable rear guard. Today, there is not a single country in that continent where the people are not waging a struggle against United States imperialism and its accomplices. . . ."

There is good reason for Brezhnev and the Central Committee of the Communist party, and Fidel Castro and LASO, to chortle.

For the first time in the history of the Organization of American States, four member countries are simultaneously under martial law. And three of those countries were specifically marked for extinction by none other than the official Soviet delegate, Sharaf R. Rashidov, at Havana's Tricontinental Conference. He pledged "fraternal solidarity with the armed struggle being waged by the Venezuelan, Peruvian, Colombian and Guatemalan patriots for freedom against the stooges of imperialism."

All but Peru have since then been subjected to vicious rural guerrilla attacks supported by urban terrorism, leading them to declare martial law. Bolivia has since joined them, following amazingly well-coordinated guerrilla attacks in the jungles and southern highlands of that country.

On July 4 the New York *Times* reported that Bolivia had requested Argentina to send troops into the Bolivian-Argentine border to help fight guerrillas operating on the frontier of the two nations. This was an extraordinary request, considering that the tradition of non-intervention is very strong. Perhaps because of this tradition Argentina officially denied that it had received any such request.

This denial is open to some question, however, because back on April 4 military missions from nations bordering Bolivia—Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina—had met in the Bolivian town of Santa Cruz to assess the international character of the guerrillas and found that the guerrillas included Paraguayan, Brazilian and Argentine nationals. In reporting the story, Rio de Janeiro's *O Jornal* said that several battalions of Brazilian troops had been moved into the border area. Brazil's *Cero Hora* also reported that Brazilian police were quietly "arresting dozens of persons accused of being connected with the guerrillas."

Lesson of Castro

While supporting guerrilla movements behind the screen of an "intransigent" Fidel Castro, the Russians are strengthening their party apparatus in Latin America. This relatively softer approach gave rise to an editorial in the June 27 New York *Times*, remarking that "Fidel Castro's revolutionary policy is strikingly at odds with the one now being followed by Moscow."

However appealing this picture of a dove-like Russian policy may be for those determined to press for rapprochement, it is a grotesque distortion of Soviet designs. For the Soviet Union is at once the greater and the lesser evil.

Those who recall pre-Castro Cuba also remember Communist strategy at that time. The "good guy" was Fidel Castro, holed up in the mountains of Oriente Province. The "bad guys" were members of the city-based PSP, the Cuban Communist party, tainted because of their open collaboration with Fulgencio Batista. Eventually, both were revealed to be different branches of the same tree.

Basically, the same strategy is being followed by the Kremlin in Latin America—with one important difference. For the most part, Cubans and

BETHEL

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Americans believed at the time that Castro was a democrat. The opposite is true of opinions regarding mountain-based guerrillas in Latin America.

No one can be deluded into thinking that Cesar Montes, Lutven Petkoff, Douglas Bravo, Tiro Fijo, and so on, are democrats. They are breast-beating Communists, openly allied with Fidel Castro and openly defended by him, an identification that is damaging to the Communist parties and, ultimately, to the Soviet Union which controls those parties. So, in a deft maneuver, the Kremlin switched signals.

Double-Track Strategy

Openly, at least, the Communist parties now are disengaging from the guerrillas, whose depredations brought the full fury of the police and armed forces cracking down on the relatively vulnerable city-based party apparatuses threatening the parties with extinction. The Kremlin *needs* the parties intact, to serve as the screen of respectability behind which the Soviets seek trade and diplomatic relations with Latin American countries. Obviously, with their parties openly identified with the guerrillas, the Russians are no less an enemy of the state than those same guerrillas. Disengagement became vital, if for no other reason than that of self-preservation.

More important, the Kremlin fully intends to control events, not to be swept along by them. The party is the ultimate political organ of the Communists, and whatever the utility of guerrillas, it is the Kremlin, operating through its party appendages, who gives the orders, not "do-it-yourself" guerrilla bands.

There is no real design to have the guerrillas overthrow governments and take power by force of arms. Their job, as the LASO slogan states, is "to make revolution," to create political and

In 1966 Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced Russia's backing of the Tri-Continental Conference.

economic instability, to force a flight of capital and eventually to make it easier for a strengthened party apparatus, supported and directed by the Soviet Union, to penetrate the institutions and governments of Latin American countries and thus take over in a two-stage, "peaceful" operation.

Thus, the outwardly onerous task of supporting the guerrillas was given to Fidel Castro. Widely pictured as a renegade, uncompromising and erratic, Castro's portrait is very much to the liking of the Kremlin, and the task given to the Cuban dictator is at the same time very much to his liking.

A recent announcement out of Bolivia sketches some dimensions of the success of Russia's double-track policy as it applies to the role of guerrillas.

The government announced that expenditures for internal defense against the guerrillas have been raised to $12 million a year. At first glance, this may not seem to involve much money. But when it is realized that the yearly national budget of that Andean country is only $60 million, the outlay of $12 million for internal defense alone takes on alarming proportions. The U.S. taxpayers are also giving Bolivia $36.3 million in direct foreign aid, an amount which probably will have to be increased as guerrilla depredations continue.

Take another example, that of Colombia. Liberal President Carlos Lleras Restrepo recently said of guerrilla assaults in his country: "Guarding the country against attacks is bleeding the country economically. It consumes resources which could be invested in the many needs of the Colombian people."

A flight of capital occasioned by political instability led the government to clamp down and, shortly thereafter, to cut back imports by a whopping 30 per cent, from $596 million to $417 million. Actually, well-informed financial circles in Bogota report, the cut-back is in the vicinity of 60 per cent.

Heavy Economic Attacks

This points up another fact of serious proportions. Latin American governments find themselves in a bind. They dare not talk too much about guerrilla depredations, the flight of capital, and so on, for the simple reason that the more talk about economic problems, the greater the loss of capital investments. And following this admission of economic difficulties by Colombia's president, the Russians came in, right on cue, with the highly suspect offer of trade advantages to Colombia in return for diplomatic recognition.

Bogota's *El Siglo* saw in the Soviet offer ample evidence of the Kremlin's double-track policy, and said so: "This economic 'friendship' will give the Reds opportunities for political activism. We run the risk of seeing them open offices, ostensibly for commercial purposes, *but actually for the clandestine purpose of fomenting and financing terrorism*" (emphasis added.)

Underscoring *El Siglo*'s warning, a group of Russian *Komsomols* visiting

Above, small patrol boats of the Peruvian Navy on Lake Titicaca between Peru and Bolivia. The lake is a prime area through which arms are smuggled to the Red guerrillas.

Colombia on a "good-will tour" were interviewed on July 4 by *El Espectador*. Downing bottles of "imperialist" Coca Colas, spokesman Gennary Silipotich spoke of the Russian attitude toward Colombian guerrillas in language which is more than faintly reminiscent of that employed by Sharaf R. Rashidov and Leonid Brezhnev.

He said: "We, in general, look on with sympathy, and give our support, both politically and morally, to those peoples who are fighting for their national liberation." Silipotich said that the *Komsomols* are connected with over 1,300 "liberal and progressive" youth groups around the world, and offered to connect with youth organizations in Colombia, an offer which was met with understandable suspicion by his Colombian hosts.

That the Soviets are fomenting another Viet Nam in Latin America is almost beyond question. What *is* in question is exactly when the State Department and the Johnson Administration will wake up, if ever, to what is going on, and stop deluding not only themselves, but more important, the people of the United States.

We have only to look at the example of South Viet Nam. In 1965, the United States had about 700 "military advisers" there. In the spring of 1965, the Administration admitted that two Marine battalions had been committed to South Viet Nam. On September 4 of the same year, the massive build-up raised the ante to 440,000 men. Today, no one really knows the extent to which the United States is committed to the defense of a country located nearly 10,000 miles away.

Meanwhile, Soviet Russia continues unmolested on its path toward isolating the United States in its own hemisphere and our leaders have little more to say about it other than that fatuous remark by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey in Alaska—a lullaby of accommodation, as bland as cream of wheat and as potentially dangerous as a "Munich."

We shall watch and we shall see what LASO has to say. Five hundred thousand U.S. troops fighting in the jungle fastness and Andean highlands of Latin America? Or action against the source of the trouble, Cuba?

The answer to this question will determine whether we are being drawn into another Viet Nam, or whether we will avoid such a catastrophe with a meaningful policy to protect this hemisphere from further encroachement by the "dove-like" Soviet Union. Wars have yet to be won on the theory that we can concede to the enemy the right to roam at will in our territory without a direct response against their own.

Strategic American Unions Another Red Target

By VICTOR RIESEL

Detroit:—Recently, during a long conversation with Britain's Harold Wilson, I sought out his views of the Soviet leadership. He chuckled.

"Had Alexei Kosygin been born and raised in England," replied the Queen's affable first minister, "he would have headed Imperial Chemicals Industry. He is a magnificent organizer and executive. He wastes nothing."

This analysis from on high sprang to mind the other day when this column learned that the Communist Party, U.S.A., had been amply refinanced and was planning to seed labor cadres in concentrated industrial areas. It is the logic of Premier Kosygin's dialectics that he would not waste time or assets on futile projects.

True, the American Communist party has but 12,000 members and is not about to besiege President Johnson's winter palace even to celebrate this 50th anniversary year of the Soviet revolution. True, it has mighty few barricades left for street action. But those 12,000 men and women—including many young people now—are a pulsating property. They are hard-core faceless people of the apparatus.

They can be exceptionally troublesome on the tense industrial front now sensitively geared to war production. This auto city is one among many in which the Communist party is preparing for old-fashioned action. This will spread to Pittsburgh, Chicago, the outskirts of Atlanta, and other factory centers from the East Coast megalopolis to California's aerospace concentration.

The party's cadres will be plentiful. This summer, says FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, the party will run special training classes in trade union affairs for a selected group of "party-controlled youth."

The graduates of these courses will be dispatched from the special centers, some in the big cities, some to be held in summer camps, to "strategic areas" of the country. They will be under a strict directive to secure jobs in basic industries. They have been selected and ordered to become active in labor circles. They will be under a mandate to fight for union office.

This is not a long-time project. Action must be swift. The Communist party leaders have been scolded for not being able to produce more than a handful of pro-Soviet labor leaders in the United States willing to lead the party's own kind of "peace" demonstrations.

American party "agit-props" (agitation-propaganda specialists) and members of its secretariat have been asked why they have not planted more young people—white and Negro—in the major war plants. Demonstrations, first begun—by young Negro and white workers—over grievances, promotions, pay, etc., in military equipment and aircraft plants are just what the Soviets need.

So the party is preparing to train young people—white and Negro—to colonize strategic industry. Labor is scarce. Jobs are easy to get. Riots and demonstrations are even easier to provoke. And what would better serve the CP-USA than "peace" demonstrations led by workers at the gates of war plants?

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Court Appeal May Be Necessary

Otepka Feels Certain of Eventual Vindication

By WILLARD EDWARDS

Otto Fred Otepka sat in the basement recreation room of his modest home in Wheaton, Md., a Washington suburb, discussing the future with faith, hope and cheerfulness.

For more than four years, two adminstrations have sought to crush the spirit of this government servant, using every bureaucratic wile to humiliate him, deprive him of his livelihood, and use him as an example to terrify other federal employes who might be tempted to put loyalty to country above loyalty to superiors.

He bears no trace of an ordeal which might have broken most men. His brown eyes are bright; his face devoid

Otto Otepka has not succumbed to the intense pressures put upon him by the State Department.

of worry or anxiety lines. He is relaxed and of good heart, fearless of the powerful forces bent on his destruction, confident that injustice can never prevail in the land where his immigrant parents sought freedom early in the century.

Self-pity is an emotion not only foreign but repugnant to this husky six-footer whose rapid rise in government was suddenly cut short at a time when he was approaching its highest levels. Otepka, 52, has never succumbed to the temptation to accept the role of martyrdom into which the unprecedented circumstances of his fight for justice have tended to thrust him.

Strangely, there is little resentment or anger in him, although there is no precedent in American history for the delays he has encountered in seeking to defend himself.

As chief of the Evaluations Division, Office of Security, Otepka incensed his superiors by giving frank testimony to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee about lax security in the department. He was placed in isolation in June 1963, subjected to surveillance and phone tapping, and discharged on Nov. 5, 1963.

Incredibility is approached in the history of his subsequent attempts to defend himself at the hearing to which he was entitled by law. Not until June 6, 1967, 44 months later, was he given a secret "trial." It lasted 18 days. Final arguments will be heard August 31, and Secretary of State Dean Rusk will then make the final decision.

The betting is heavy in State Department circles that Rusk will sustain the dismissal. Otepka will appeal such a ruling.

"It might be better that way," Otepka remarked. "I will never be content until there is an official finding by the Civil Service Commission or the courts upholding the rights of government employes to furnish information to Congress."

He said he wasn't bothered that Rusk's order would cut off his $20,000 salary which has continued during the appeal period.

His major frustration during the last four years, he said, was the fact that he could not devote his talents to the profession for which he was trained—the highly important and extremely delicate task of assessing the loyalty of government employes.

There is a great scarcity of these craftsmen in government. They must be cautious, meticulous, scrupulous of the rights of individuals, courageous in the face of political pressures. One of the tragedies of the Otepka case is that the State Department has forced an outstanding expert in this field to perform menial clerical labor. Otepka's assignment since 1964 has been to read the *Congressional Record* and cull it for speeches on security by members of Congress.

The State Department long ago expected Otepka to surrender, accepting one of several tempting offers to resign and take another high-salaried post. The department is aghast at his "stubbornness."

"I was known in the department as a rather calm and easy-going individual," Otepka said. "I supposed I gave the impression of being easy to push around. It may be that they underestimated me."

Where does he get his inner fortitude? Perhaps it was evident in his legal training for a specialized profession—the judgment of other men's loyalty—a task demanding perspective, balance, good judgment and, above all, a passionate concern for justice.

Whatever the reason, Otto Otepka is unworried, although years may pass before he can win his battle. He remains calmly assured of eventual vindication.

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WEIGHTY PROTECTION—We know of one Washingtonian who carries a copy of the Crime Commission Report everywhere he goes. He says it's heavy and makes a splendid defensive weapon against muggers.

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THE PRICE OF LIBERTY—"The inescapable price of liberty is an ability to preserve it from destruction."—Gen. Douglas A. MacArthur

Prof. Stephen Smale

National Science Foundation Subsidizes Anti-U.S. Attacks

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

In the summer of 1966 Prof. Stephen Smale received $1,000 for a round-trip jet ticket to the Soviet Union, plus $2,778 a month. The money came from the National Science Foundation, a federal agency. Once in Moscow, the professor, who teaches at the University of California at Berkeley, called a press conference at which he denounced the United States and its Vietnamese policy.

The NSF grant to Prof. Smale will be a total of $13,000 when he does this summer's junketing at the American taxpayer's expense. What he will say to the world in the next months is anybody's guess. His Moscow remarks, delivered to Communist newspapermen from North Viet Nam, painted the United States as horrible and brutal.

Under normal circumstances, Mr. Smale's background would have caused some eyebrows to rise. But the National Science Foundation, headed by Leland J. Haworth, remains unperturbed. That background was disclosed by Rep. Richard L. Roudebush (R.-Ind.) in a letter to Mr. Haworth. Congressional files, Mr. Roudebush wrote, "indicate that Smale served as faculty adviser for the University of California Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and that he was "a leading spirit" and "brain" behind "the Vietnam Day Committee which attempted to halt movement of troop trains in California."

Since the NSF is limited, in making grants, to do so only "in the best interests of the United States," Director Haworth must have some strange views as to the nature of this country.

But this is only the beginning of the story. The NSF is now actively considering a proposal to award Prof. Smale another two-year grant. The money, $247,900, will go to the University of California, but Mr. Smale will be the administrator and control expenditures. Obviously, Mr. Smale's extra-curricular activities have not hurt him one bit. In fact, the contrary seems to be true.

After the Moscow press conference, Mr. Roudebush urged the NSF to cut off Mr. Smale's grant. This the NSF refused to do. In 1961, according to a statement issued by the Hoosier congressman's office, "Mr. Roudebush revealed that a grant had gone to a student at the University of Illinois who had been a Communist colonizer in the Gary, Ind., steel mills. This grant was rescinded after Roudebush's disclosure. Last year Roudebush discovered that a W.E.B. DuBois Club chapter president was doing graduate work under an NSF grant."

(The W.E.B. DuBois Clubs have been described by the FBI and by the attorney general of the United States as Communist-inspired—the successors to the Young Communist League. The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, in which Lee Harvey Oswald was a wheel, is the front for pro-Castro propaganda and agitation in the United States.)

It is interesting that the Administration should find that the "best interests of the United States" are well served by junketing professors who attempt to hamstring the American war effort, at a time when the prime minister of Rhodesia, who offered to send a contingent of troops to fight at the side of our troops in Viet Nam, is barred from this country.

Prof. Stephen Smale denounced U.S. policy in Viet Nam at a Moscow press conference.

Mr. Roudebush, a top-ranking member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, has no intention of limiting the right of free speech. "If anyone wants to go to Moscow and criticize America," he says, "let him go on his own time and at his own expense—not on the back of the American taxpayer."

He is also concerned by the "unusual amount of NSF grants in recent months awarded to professors and other scientists for travel to Iron Curtain countries." He says: "In my opinion, much of this travel falls into the pure realm of junketing under the guise of academic exchange. This information could just as well be obtained by an exchange of letters and reports."

If NSF Director Haworth insists on putting almost one-quarter of a million dollars into the hands of Prof. Smale, he may be in for a rough fight. "I intend to carry this matter personally to the chairmen of the House Committee on Science and the Appropriations Committee," he says—and he means it. If the American people become aware of NSF's policies, they will respond—and so will the Congress.

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Rosel H. Hyde is the chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

FCC vs AT&T

Who gains by penalizing efficiency?

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The Federal Communications Commission has been laboring for 18 months over the rate structure of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and may have felt that in order to justify this effort it had to produce something more than a mouse. This is the most plausible explanation for the impenetrable detail leading to its decision that the company must hold its profit to no more than 7.5 per cent of net investment, and must reduce long-distance telephone rates (which were sharply reduced only two years ago) by another 3 per cent.

It isn't that this limit, if it stands, would wreck the company. Its profit has generally been lower than 7.5 per cent, and it was only last year (after the FCC began its investigation, incidentally) that the profit reached about 8.5 per cent. If the present order were applied to last year's figures, net income per share would have fallen from $3.69 to about $3.15, still adequate to cover the $2.20 dividend.

The question is simply, why? Who, if anybody, gains from the painstaking effort to find fault with a company which has reduced many of its rates while prices nearly everywhere else have been rising, and which is known all over the world for its efficiency and dedication to public service?

The company has developed one way of figuring its net investment, for example; the commission now decrees another. The company has developed one formula for allocating costs between interstate calls, which come within the commission's jurisdiction, and intrastate calls, which do not; the commission presumes to say this method was wrong.

The company was willing to accept a limit of 8 per cent on its profit, pointing out that the commission itself approved a limit of 7.9 per cent in a previous order, in 1964, and indicated that this would not necessarily apply to future earnings; the commission, instead, sets up a new maximum of 7.5 per cent. It seems to think it will be failing in its duty if it admits that the company is right about anything.

One of the commission's own former chairmen, Newton N. Minow, offered a comment which seems particularly appropriate now. Looking back on his experience with the FCC, he said that "in our fantasy world, existing side by side with a real world of incredibly fast-moving technological revolutions, we dream about muddling through the tangled maze, somehow, someway. . . . Never was the capacity of man for self-delusion and self-deception so clearly drawn." Mr. Minow, a Chicago Democrat, can hardly be called an apologist for big business.

In its eagerness to split hairs and re-edit the company's books, the commission has blinded itself to a larger truth. The telephone company's profits, to a larger extent than those of most companies, have gone to finance the improvements in service which have made possible the lower rates for which the commission enjoys taking credit.

The owners of the telephone company have shared less in its profits than those of most companies. Neither its dividend rate nor the market value of its stock has kept up with the averages.

In recent years, 60 per cent of the company's needs for capital expansion have come out of profits. If this source of money is curtailed, the company will either have to delay improvements in service or make up the loss by borrowing more money at a time when the government is worried about interest rates and trying to cut down the demand for money.

Even more important: How long will a company go on trying to do a good job if it knows that, no matter how good a job it does, some deluded bureaucrats will plunge into the tangled maze and insist that it is doing things wrong?

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION by organized labor continues throughout the nation. Consider Cleveland, where membership in the building trades unions is all but barred to Negroes. A Department of Labor survey discovered that a 1,500-man plumbers' and pipefitters' local has not accepted a single Negro. Of 450 journeymen members of an electrical workers' local, only one is non-white. A sheet-metal workers' union has 1,250 journeymen members, none of whom is Negro.

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TOO LATE NOW—Now Red China has the H-bomb and is on the verge of having the means to deliver it. Apparently, the time we should have started worrying about it was back when Robert McNamara said there was nothing to worry about.

Taft on Panama

By RUSSELL KIRK

Rep. Robert Taft Jr. has spoken out strongly against President Johnson's proposal to cede sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone to the tiny and unstable Republic of Panama. Just when the Suez Canal is closed by the dictator of Egypt, Mr. Taft points out, our national Administration proposes to endanger the security of the second most important international waterway.

In this, Congressman Taft sounds very like his father. For the elder Robert Taft, in his little book, *A Foreign Policy for Americans*, and in his Senate speeches, repeatedly laid down the principle that America's security is best attained by control—in cooperation with Britain, if possible—of the waterways and naval bases of the world, and through airpower.

Though much reviled in his time for "isolationism," Sen. Taft was no isolationist at all. In historical perspective, Taft appears far sounder on foreign policy than were most of his contemporaries—as this commentator points out in a book to be published next fall, *The Political Principles of Robert A. Taft.* The great senator from Ohio saw, for instance, that the real menace to America would come from Asia, not from Europe.

As the younger Taft suggests, if the Panama Canal were not under the immediate control of the United States government, at once it would become a likely target for Castro's Cuba and/or Soviet Russia.

The Republic of Panama is a political artificiality created, in effect, by President Theodore Roosevelt, who encouraged the Panamanians to rebel against Colombia when Colombian politicians obstructed the building of the canal. It would be more sensible to place the Straits of Mackinac under the control of the "sovereign nation" of Mackinac Island—as this commentator has suggested in another column.

Big countries like Colombia and Venezuela have great difficulty in defending themselves against the subversive agents and terrorists dispatched by Castro from Cuba. Panama would be an even easier victim for disruption by the Communists and their allies—if not for conquest—than was the Dominican Republic.

Sen. Robert A. Taft felt that U.S. security demanded control of world waterways.

Rep. Taft is in the House, of course—more's the pity—and not in the Senate, which latter body ratifies or rejects treaties. But congressional protest against Johnson's proposed conciliation of Panama is so strong, in both parties, that the State Department may have to think twice.

If it weren't for the ports of South Africa—which country some people in Washington have done their best to alienate—Nasser could block all sea traffic round Africa today. It's even harder rounding Cape Horn than circumnavigating Africa. Meanwhile, President Johnson hopes that Alexei Kosygin likes him. "I like old Joe," President Truman said of Stalin. But the sentiment, it turned out, wasn't reciprocal.

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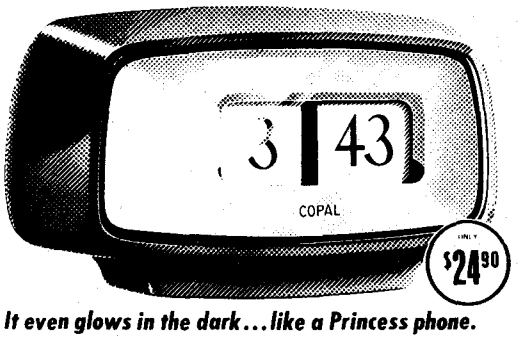

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Costs Climb to $7.7 Billion

Welfare Becoming a Top Political Problem

From the Allen-Scott Report

Public welfare is turning into one of the nation's most politically explosive domestic problems.

Despite the Administration's highly publicized multi-billion-dollar anti-poverty program to help the poor, federal-state welfare spending has zoomed to a record annual rate of $7.7 billion for 1967.

In many states this huge federal-state outlay for the care of the needy is now second only to that for public education and is still climbing.

The public welfare costs, up nearly 50 per cent in the past three years, are in addition to the $1.6 billion being spent yearly by the Office of Economic Opportunity in its war against poverty.

The U.S. share of the over-all welfare costs is estimated to be $4.5 billion for 1967, or approximately 58.2 per cent. By 1968 this federal spending is expected to top $5 billion.

These and other details of the mounting public welfare problem which faces the nation during a time of record prosperity have been gathered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Calling for a "virtual revolution" in welfare, Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) backs guaranteed annual income.

The shocking figures, which raise new questions about the effectiveness of the Administration's two and one-half year-old war against poverty, have been turned over to a House Appropriations subcommittee looking into the rising welfare expenditures.

The HEW survey lists a record 7.5 million recipients of public welfare, including nearly five million children. Of this total more than one million are in New York—the state which has received the largest amount of money to fight poverty from the OEO.

A HEW study cites a major cause: "A large part of the growth in the number of public welfare recipients is related to the increase in number of broken families and the fact that families headed by females usually have fewer resources than those headed by males."

Another survey made for the White House under the direction of presidential assistant Joseph A. Califano Jr. concludes that "Only 1 per cent of those on welfare rolls are considered employable."

Although the results of this survey are considered highly questionable by some government welfare experts, it is being used by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y.) as the basis for his demands that there be a "virtual revolution" in all public welfare programs.

Aides say Sen. Kennedy will continue his criticism and when the time is ripe will put forward his alternative—a plan based on the idea of a guaranteed annual income for the "unemployables."

One strategy under consideration by Kennedy is to offer his plan as an amendment to the Administration's Social Security bill when and if it comes to a vote in the Senate later this session.

The legislative ground was broken for this revolutionary change when Congress in 1965 voted $35 a month for all persons over 72 who are not eligible for Social Security or other government retirement benefits.

Administration officials are now debating whether President Johnson should beat Sen. Kennedy to the punch with a recommendation of his own. However, a majority of the President's advisers are reportedly against new proposals until next year because of the rising costs of the Viet Nam war.

New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who is looking more and more like a GOP presidential candidate, has called a top-level national conference in New York of business and labor leaders for November 2-3 to "come up with new and revolutionary ideas which will lead to more effective welfare programs and reduce dependency."

Arrangements are being made by Rockefeller to have the conference's recommendations studied and discussed at regional meetings across the United States sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association.

Coincidentally, the New York meeting will be held at about the same time the first national convention of welfare recipients meets in Washington. This convention is being organized by George A. Wiley, director of the Poverty Rights Action Center, a privately financed group now setting up a nationwide organization of the poor.

The Wiley group plans to demonstrate and lobby for higher welfare benefits and radical social and political changes.

Active in 70 cities already, Wiley and his followers are receiving behind-the-scenes support from United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, whose major political objective is to organize the poor, civil rights, peace, student and labor groups into a national political force before the 1968 election.

Before this merger comes next year, political observers here expect the carefully organized demonstrations of welfare recipients to get bigger and noisier than those held in scattered cities on June 30.

★ ★ ★

There is mounting evidence Castro plans to use the new Panama Canal treaty as a pretext for demands the U.S. renegotiate the treaty by which we hold Guantanamo.

During Kosygin's visit to Cuba, Havana broadcasts described both treaties as being "archaic."

One Havana broadcast urged:

"The standards of modern times apply everywhere, and Guantanamo—just as Panama—is an anachronistic survival of colonialism. As Panama, the question of Guantanamo is political. It should be decided by negotiations."

Since early April Castro has been re-equipping and reinforcing his troops that encircle the huge base on three sides. These forces have received large quantities of new Soviet weapons.

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Can We Cope With Soviet Diplomacy?

By ROY COLBY

The recent visit of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to the United States may go down in history as one of the most effective diplomatic tours de force of the 20th Century—but it may take us years to realize what really happened.

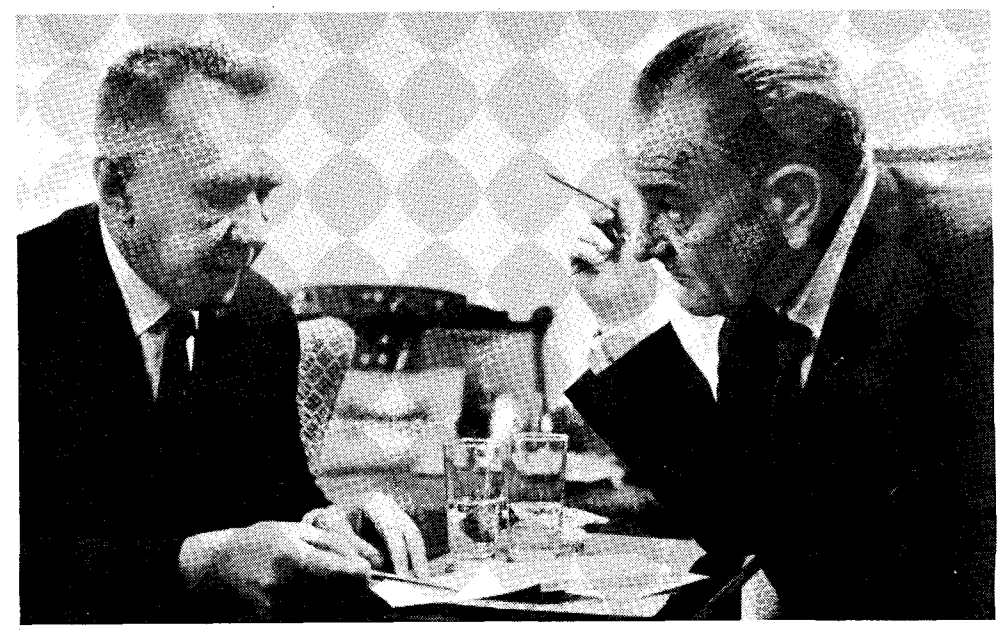
Regardless of what Mr. Kosygin said in the United Nations General Assembly at the beginning of his visit or at his lengthy press conference at the end of it, Americans will remember him more as the gentle grandfather who wants peace for his grandchildren, a mild-mannered, appreciative guest at Glassboro and a smiling, crowd-waving tourist in the best American style.

The seemingly congenial Soviet premier was not so much interested in what U.S. government officials think of him as in making a favorable impression where it counts—on the American people. He understands that public opinion in the United States is a powerful force and, as surely as day follows night, we shall see changes in American foreign policy favorable to the Soviet Union.

Why? Because Americans oppose aggression and desire peace.

These two words, "aggression" and "peace," are key terms of Soviet diplomacy. They were tirelessly employed by Communist spokesmen during the discussions on the Mideast crisis in both the U.N. Security Council and the General Assembly. Those who saw on TV the Security Council proceedings leading up to and following the adoption of the cease-fire resolution heard the Soviet and Bulgarian representatives overwork the words "aggression," "aggressor" and "aggressive" almost *ad nauseam.*

Hardly a sentence was uttered in references to Israel's defensive blitzkrieg, it seemed, without the label "aggression" tagged to it. Nor did it take the Arab states, and even some of the so-called neutral states, long to catch on. "Aggression" was what Israel had committed and for this violation of the "peace" Israel should be condemned by "world opinion."



Kosygin and Johnson confer at the Glassboro summit meeting.

Since it is so obvious that Israel did not commit aggression but, on the contrary, successfully resisted Soviet-Arab aggression, there must be another meaning to the term. And indeed there is, too. In the Communese political warfare lexicon, where terms have ideological meanings, "aggression" is represented as being any act of force which obstructs Communist objectives. It has nothing to do with which side begins hostilities, or whether actions are offensive or defensive. If this were the case, the Soviet Union could have properly branded Egypt's blockade of the Aqaba Gulf, for example, as an act of aggression. If, however, the Soviet Union had done this, it would have used the term in its accepted sense; i.e., the violation by force of another state's rights.

According to the Communese interpretation of the term, "aggression" can be committed only by the enemy. It is impossible by definition for any Communist state, or Communist-supported state, to engage in any action so described. What the Western mind evaluates as aggression, e.g., hostile acts instigated, supported and carried out by Communist imperialism, is portrayed by such high-sounding phrases as "national liberation movements," or "wars of national liberation" expressing the "will of the people" seeking "self-determination" or an end to "neo-colonialism."

In the Communese lexicon, the antithesis of "aggression" is "peace." Accordingly, if opposition to Communist encroachments stops; i.e., if the non-Communist powers cease their "aggression"—in the Middle East, in Viet Nam and in other non-Communist states where "wars of national liberation" may "spontaneously" arise in the future—there can be "peace." "World peace," it goes without saying, will be possible only when global Communist hegemony is finally achieved.

Thus, the newspaper headline, "LBJ, Kosygin Both Seek 'Peace for Grandchildren,'" was a diplomatic triumph of the first water for Mr. Kosygin. It expresses Western truth because the United States sincerely desires a world free from war and hostilities. It states Communist truth because the Soviet Union is striving for an all-Communist world free from war and hostilities.

Can the United States cope with this kind of diplomacy?

Mr. Colby, an assistant professor at Colorado State College, Greeley, observed communism at work during many years as a U.S. foreign service officer. He has had articles in U.S. News & World Report *and* Rally *magazines and has just completed a book on Soviet word-twisting.*

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Soak the Corporations?

Politically easy, but disaster could follow

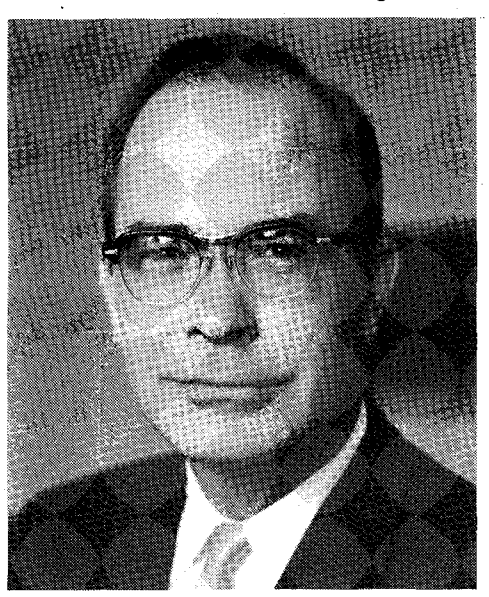
By LAWRENCE FERTIG

In recent weeks Washington sent up some trial balloons to test public reaction to tax increases. Administration leaders "leaked" a proposal to tax corporations more heavily than individuals. If the surtax is to be 6 per cent on personal income taxes, it may be 8 per cent or 10 per cent on corporations.

On the surface this seems like an easy way for the U.S. Treasury to raise more money. The political fallout wouldn't be too heavy because, as politicians say, corporations don't vote. But this clever scheme could be disastrous—not only to corporations but to every taxpayer and wage-earner.

The reason is quite simple. Corporate profits determine the vigor of this industrial economy. They affect employment, income and industrial production. "Soak the corporations" really means soak employment, personal income and the entire economy.

The danger is that business is already bearing the brunt of an erosion in profits. Labor costs are now rising over 5



Gardner Ackley, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, has suddenly become silent about too-high profits.

per cent annually and prices for materials and services purchased are going up. Volume is moving sidewise, or rising only slightly. Thus profits are being squeezed. Labor costs will rise even more steeply in the year ahead, towards an increased rate of 6 per cent to 7 per cent. To add to this profit squeeze an additional heavy tax load could cripple many small businesses and vitally affect big ones.

It is interesting to note that corporate profits have been declining while personal income has been rising and the Gross National Product has been increasing. In the first quarter this year net corporate profits declined $3.9 billion, or approximately 7 per cent over the similar quarter last year. This profit squeeze occurred while the Gross National Product was rising $42 billion, or 5.8 per cent, and personal disposable income was rising over $33 billion, or 6 per cent.

The magnitude and trend of corporate profits influences the judgment of executives on everything from current employment to future expansion. There is little doubt that if this sharp decline is not reversed, the tailspin in profits would be accompanied by a tailspin in other indexes of the economy.

Today industry must invest about $25,000 of capital to support each job-holder at the present high pay for American workers. Our labor force is growing at the rate of 1.5 million a year. Substantial profits are necessary to provide a large part of the increased capital required, and to attract additional investment by savers. Plainly, under these conditions any continued erosion of profits would affect industry's ability to support large-scale employment.

In addition there is this factor: 45 per cent of our industrial plant is 30 years old, and 20 per cent is over 15 years old, according to Machinery and Allied Products Institute. These machines must be replaced soon or industry productivity will decline. In that event costs and prices would be higher and our ability to compete with foreign nations would be adversely affected. Just about the most important incentive to industry's continued investment in more efficient equipment is a rising trend in profits.

Periodically Washington trots out the hoary old fallacy, "profits are too high." Gardner Ackley said that in 1965. But it hasn't been repeated in recent months while profits are falling. The "too high" statement is usually justified by a statistical trick. The increase in profits is compared to the increase in wages—from a base year in which profits were low, such as 1957. But if we start from a different base, say 1953 or 1954, profits have advanced much less than wages.

As a matter of fact, the comparison between wages and profits is totally irrelevant. Profits are residual; that is, profits are what is left in the till after all expenses are paid. Profits depend on how companies meet public demand. Wages are a cost of production and under present conditions they rise year after year, regardless of any other factors.

Corporations are the major job-producing, wealth-producing organizations in the country—and profits are the mainspring. It makes no sense to saddle corporate profits with an extra-heavy tax penalty, because such a tax actually becomes a penalty on the productivity and living standards of everyone.

(Distributed by Columbia Features, Inc.)

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Barry's Reply

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

So American bombers may have inadvertently damaged a Russian merchant ship in Haiphong Harbor. Russia has lodged a "resolute protest" and the Pentagon has conceded that the incident may have occurred.

We don't know exactly what might be called for from the State Department. The protocol gets technical in such cases. Possibly "regrets" are in order, or "reassurances" or "acknowledgements" of some such.

Perhaps Barry Goldwater had a better phrase, when he was being interviewed on radio and television a few weeks ago. He had just advocated the bombing of the harbor and one of the TV personalities had asked the handwringing question, "What if there's a Russian ship tied up there?"

Mr. Goldwater's reply:

"Too damn bad."

□ □ □

WRONG CURE—"We may never cure poverty, but with prices and taxes the way they are, we're sure going to cure wealth."—From the Apalachichola (Fla.) *Times*

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SECRETARY McNAMARA says that China has no bombers capable of delivering an H-bomb to our shores. Even so, he says we have a perfect plane to fight those non-existent Chinese bombers: the non-existent TFX.

BOOK NOTES

A Book-By-Mail Service For HUMAN EVENTS Readers

That we take note of a book here does not necessarily mean we fully endorse it nor even that it is written from a conservative viewpoint. It means merely that we regard it as one which may have an impact on political thinking, and accordingly may be of interest to our readers.

THE EDITORS

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THE WOBBLIES by Patrick Renshaw (Doubleday, 312 pages, $5.95).

"'Wobbly'... stood for Industrial Workers of the World, founded in Chicago in 1905 by a hot-eyed collection of Socialists, anarchists and native radicals, ranging from Big Bill Haywood to Eugene Debs—who had led the Pullman strike, the first nationwide confrontation of capital and labor in U.S. history.

"As a national movement, the Wobblies lasted barely 50 years, but they made it a lively half-century. . . . To some extent, the Wobblies were the progenitors of today's New Left.

"Some Wobblies—including Helen Gurley Flynn and John Reed—drifted toward communism. Others slowly eased their way back into society.

"By 1955 the IWW did not have job control in a single U.S. factory, and its position as a mass union had been taken over by the CIO."

—From **Time** magazine

EDMUND BURKE: A GENIUS RECONSIDERED by Russell Kirk (Arlington House, 225 pages, $5).

"Indisputably, Edmund Burke is the father of modern conservatism. It is sometimes overlooked, however, that he is at least a co-founder with Adam Smith of modern libertarianism. Thus we are all in his debt. It is hard to imagine a serious conservative or libertarian without at least a gentleman's knowledge of Burke.

"And now, for the first time, we have this knowledge ready at hand in one readable volume. Russell Kirk, both as scholar and as popularizer, has led the modern Burke revival. In these pages—surely a labor of love—he brings the great man alive for us, his powerful ideas and his mighty career."

—From the **Bulletin** of the Conservative Book Club

FREE MARKETS OR FAMINE by V. Orval Watts and others (Pendell Co., Midland, Mich., 572 pages, $9.50. Order directly from publisher.)

"Prof. Watts has done a masterful work in bringing together in a volume of less than 600 pages the theory, facts and illustrations essential to understanding the philosophy of freedom—how men can be free, self-governing and prosperous. . . . It makes clear why the free market produces abundantly and why other systems fail.

"In addition to his own six chapters, Dr. Watts has drawn from the writings of 40 other authors.

"[T]he reader will be richly rewarded and delighted with the light it throws in dark corners, and the well-rounded education he will receive on many, if not most, aspects of the whole problem of maintaining freedom and achieving well-being for mankind."

—Dr. Howard Kershner in **Christian Economics**

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON by Jim Bishop (Random House, 274 pages, $5.95).

"Mr. Bishop, whose previous works include **The Day Lincoln Was Shot** and **The Day Christ Was Born**, spent 11 days interviewing the President and his White House aides before writing his book, and as far as I can see he believed every word they told him." A few examples:

"Johnson the Spiritualist: 'Whereas Kennedy the Catholic said that he prayed once a day—at bedtime—Johnson says a quick thank you to the Supreme Being every time he hears good news. It does not even formulate itself into words: he hears something good . . . and an image of Jesus Christ comes to mind and the gratitude Johnson feels is expressed in a spontaneous prayer.'"

"Johnson and Kennedy: 'Whereas John Kennedy dreamed of tomorrow's sunrise, Lyndon Johnson is content with today's sunset. The one was a poet, standing on the edge of space dreaming of far-off stars; the other sifts soil with his fingers, or feels a problem with his mind, asking what can be done right now.'"

"What can one say of such a book? Only, I suppose, that Mr. Bishop is either the most naive man who ever passed through the White House gates, or he is a best-selling author who has a good thing going and intends to keep on passing through those gates every few years."

—Patrick Anderson in the New York **Times**

Taxpayers Foot Rose Research Bill

From the Indianapolis *Star*

The United States Department of Agriculture, like other Washington agencies, sends out news releases extolling its accomplishments and virtues.

One received the other day revealed that $46,550 of the taxpayers' money has been awarded to a Columbus, Ohio, research outfit to help rose breeders select and breed more fragrant roses.

The news item also mentioned that sales of roses totaled $39.9 million in the U.S. in 1966 and that most modern garden roses lack fragrance.

The two-and-a-half-year study, sponsored by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, is expected to provide basic information needed to make breeding for a fragrance possible, the Agriculture Department says.

In words of the Washington news writer, "Scientists will identify fragrance components of selected rose varieties in full bloom and will develop objective and simple analytical methods for the components identified." Whatever that means!

The "thorn" in our analysis is why the government has to shell out the money for research. With yearly sales totaling nearly $40 million, it seems that the growers themselves could afford their own research. Why should you have to pay the bill?

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Continued from Page 6

What Professional Agitators Hope to Achieve

The grand jury went on to disclose that one of the principals in the riots, Lewis G. Robinson, former founder and "ultimate head" of the JFK House, was also a member of the "Freedom Fighters of Ohio, the Medgar Evers Rifle Club, the Deacons for Defense and the Revolutionary Action Movement." The report of the grand jury stated that while Robinson pretended to be working with young people to better their education, he actually was "inciting these youths to focus their hatreds, and indoctrinating them with his own vigorous philosophy of violence . . . . Further irrefutable evidence was shown to the effect that Robinson pledged reciprocal support to and with the Communist party of Ohio."

Riots Not 'Spontaneous'

The RAM organization has also been identified as playing a role in the riots in Chicago and Philadelphia. Undoubtedly, as the recent arrests in New York indicate, RAM is among the most violent and dangerous of the Negro extremist groups in the United States. This fact, coupled with the relationship of SNCC with RAM, bodes ill for the peace of our cities in the coming months.

The head of the Washington, D.C., Urban League recently admitted that riots could be organized and were not necessarily "spontaneous." While condemning such activity, the spokesman went on to relate his shock when he discovered such a situation actually existed. But for the past few years, a number of conservative leaders and police officials have been trying to warn the people of this country that the Communists and various black revolutionaries are trying to spark riots in our major cities.

The Communists have two goals: to pit white against black in a racial civil war and to break down all confidence and support in authority.

The effects of the propaganda issued by the black revolutionaries are obvious. It is no longer absolutely necessary for a Stokely Carmichael, Rap Brown, Bill Epton or Max Stanford to come into a Negro area to foment a riot. More and more we are discovering that continuous propaganda has helped create a sense of lawlessness and anarchy that gives people the feeling they have the right to take their frustrations into the street and to riot against the police and the state.

The effectiveness of the revolutionary propaganda is evidenced by the number of riots which have already occurred this summer and the fact that in many cases it was impossible to pinpoint the "outside agitators."

In fact, in many cases (despite the denials of local mayors) the riots were the result of indigenous leaders. Demagogues and local riot leaders are not hard to come by when they have been propagandized into taking action.

It is a mistake to contend that "outside agitators" are directly responsible for every riot. The continual search for the "outside agitator" actually plays into the hands of the Communists and the revolutionaries.

In the first place, it tends to give the revolutionaries too much credit for any racial outbreak, thereby enhancing their image. Second, to contend that all riots are the result of "outsiders" and then to confront a situation where no "outsiders" can be found damages both your initial argument and your ability to deal effectively with a Carmichael or Brown when he does appear at a prospective riot scene. Third, to make "outsiders" the sole cause of a riot is to often deny the serious underlying reasons for the outburst. Certainly no "outsider" is responsible for the poor housing, lack of jobs, public doles, etc., which cause a very real sense of frustration in many of the rioters.

It is important to identify the professional agitators when they appear and to clearly establish their record of provoking violence and riots. It is more important, however, to develop a program of effective riot control and riot prevention.

The police and National Guard are well trained in riot control. Riot control laws have now begun to be enacted in various states and a federal law will probably soon be enacted creating fines and prison sentences for those who cross state borders with the intent to incite riots. These laws should all help.

Still, there is another aspect to prevention that is generally overlooked during the more urgent considerations of the crisis. This aspect is just as vital and may, in the long run, provide the answer to the racial dilemma. It is the nongovernmental action of numerous private individuals and groups attempting to solve ghetto problems in the traditional American way, free from government interference and working at the grass-roots level.

These individuals and groups can be the real catalysts in helping to solve problems like unemployment, poor housing and inadequate sanitation. By working to eliminate these conditions, the private groups quietly bring constructive action into areas where young people in particular have never before been exposed to positive character-building influences. Just a few examples, several of which are familiar to *Human Events* readers, show what can be done.

• Since the Watts riots in Los Angeles the ominous problem of unemployment in minority areas has been the subject of endless discussion, and also some notable action.

Job Program in Watts

A special Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce committee enlisted business and industry to search for jobs and job training opportunities for the disadvantaged. Within three months 900 jobs had been made available to Watts residents. At last count, the number had grown to over 18,000. The successful program has become a nonprofit corporation, the Management Council for Merit Employment Training and Research, with 267 employers participating. Executives are coming to know the challenge of dealing with minority unemployment belongs to the entire community.

• Baltimore landlord Howard Offit has hired social worker Jan Mathieu, 30, to fight poverty by working with 135 families where income is low and tenant turnover high. A three-story building has become Echo House, where a board of 18 neighborhood men and women pool ideas to upgrade skills and find jobs. Offitt's private social worker investment is paying off: property values have gone up, vacancies have decreased. "But the untranslatable profits," he says, "are the new sense of pride and stability of the tenants."

• This summer, in New York City, industry and business leaders have met and formed a number of self-help and work programs for the young people of Harlem. Looking to the future, they have not "created jobs" which would be temporary, but have decided to train and employ Negro and Puerto Rican youths in already existing programs.

With the vast amount of agitation for "civil rights" in this country and the constant campaign for further Negro rights, the gains that Negroes have made in the past few years are often overlooked or ignored. Yet in no other country in the world has a minority of its citizens made such rapid gains. And while it may be argued that the American Negro cannot yet fully enjoy all of his constitutional rights, some perspective will show that the Negro today is certainly making considerable progress.

Today Negroes are represented in the United States Cabinet and on the Federal Reserve Board. A Negro has just been nominated to serve on the Supreme Court. Two big-city postmasters are Negroes (Cleveland and Los Angeles), six are U.S. ambassadors and 16 are federal judges. The U.S. Office of Education has recently noted that Negroes generally have "newer schools" and "newer textbooks" than their white counterparts. There are presently over 225,000 Negroes in college.

There are over 50,000 Negroes in business for themselves and there are over 40 Negro millionaires. The number of Negroes in the professional and technical fields has risen 130 per cent in a decade. Since 1950 the number of Negro lawyers has increased 50 per cent.

There are now 7,747,000 Negro jobholders; in 1957 there were only 6,721,000. And while Negroes only constitute 10 per cent of the population, they hold 23 per cent of the city jobs in New York City, 30 per cent of the city jobs in Cleveland and 40 per cent of the city jobs in Philadelphia.

Anyway you look at it, the Negro in the United States has made great gains in the past few years.

Nevertheless, hard-core racial revolutionaries are hard at work in the Negro areas of America. Using every device in the well-stocked Communist arsenal, they hope to promote the destruction of our heritage.

Commenting on the riots, J. Edgar Hoover recently said: "Local, county and city authorities should speak out and let everyone know that law and order will prevail. They must support the enforcement of law and make it abundantly clear that mobs, riots and senseless destruction will not be tolerated. And too, all Americans must remember that under our system of government there can be no true liberty for one unless there is liberty for all.

"Lincoln once said, 'There is no grievance that is a fit subject of redress by mob law.' This is an ageless maxim. The lawful way is the only way to secure equal rights, liberty and justice for all citizens."

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Defense Spending

By REP. LESLIE ARENDS (R.-Ill.)

For the past several weeks the Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Construction, on which I serve as ranking Republican, has been examining in detail the Defense Department's recommendation for fiscal year 1968. It totals over $2.6 billion, and is the largest single military construction bill to come before our committee.

The department's explanation and justification for the various construction projects—repair of existing facilities, modernization of old ones and building of new—embody no less than 25 large volumes. The proposed authorization bill itself has 10 titles. At this writing our committee has held 21 meetings, open and secret, in an item-by-item inquiry into a multitude of projects, small and large, to be undertaken at our various military installations at home and overseas.

Our committee will not deny the Defense Department what is urgently needed. At the same time we do not intend to authorize projects simply that the Administration may undertake them or not, dependent upon some economic or political consideration. We are mindful that two years ago we authorized military construction, only to have the secretary defer action on the very items he had contended to be urgent. We are determined that our bill be a military one to meet military requirements and not a political or economic one to serve such contingencies.

Crime Problems

By REP. RICHARD POFF (R.-Va.)

The latest FBI uniform crime reports compare crime in the first three months of 1966 with that in the first three months of this year. That comparison shows an increase of 20 per cent in the seven major crimes. These seven include four crimes of violence against the person and three property crimes. Personal crimes increased more than property crimes. Society needs new laws, better laws, stronger laws; laws which make crime unattractive and unprofitable. Congress must act.

Unruly Dissent

By REP. JOEL BROYHILL (R.-Va.)

Much of what we see on our streets and campuses today may have begun as a legitimate dissent over the way some Americans have been forced to live in the past, but the majority of these outbursts go far beyond this cause or dissent. It is now striking at the raw nerve of our constitutional form of government.

The Constitution may have begun as a piece of paper, but a structure of freedom and respect for the rights of others has been built around it as a result of sheer grit and determination by many thousands of Americans, past and present. If the structure falls, and well it might, what we will have left, again, is a piece of paper. I doubt if the good Lord will give us another shot at building the kind of a nation we have today, so we had better handle the one we have with kid gloves instead of brickbats and fire bombs.

The privilege of being able to dissent does not include the privilege to destroy. We have the right and maybe even the duty to argue, but we have no right to murder or commit mayhem, which is exactly what an element in our society is claiming for itself today.

A Needed Law

By REP. JAMES F. BATTIN (R.-Mont.)

In a city that is used to surly parades of rabble, dedicated to everything from the Communist cause to legal marijuana, the ceremony preceding passage of a law against desecration of the American flag was welcome and needed. . . . For 178 years there has not been a criminal statute on the federal statutory books making desecration of the flag a criminal offense. Perhaps this is because in years past our country has been in obvious danger of defeat by foreign powers and the people rallied behind the flag. Today we are also threatened by takeover by a foreign power, but the danger isn't as obvious as it was when Hitler rode at the head of a mobilized Germany. Maybe the comfort of the Russian claim that they are seeking "peaceful coexistence" has made Americans more passive and less ready to defend our flag. But I don't believe loyal Americans have to be faced with an attack on our shores before they stand behind our country and its flag. . . . With the enactment of this legislation, America has gone on record to defend our heritage.

Canal Giveaway

By REP. DURWARD HALL (R.-Mo.)

I have introduced a House concurrent resolution, joined in by over 80 other members, expressing the sense and will of Congress to the Administration and that it maintain and protect our sovereign rights and jurisdiction over the Panama Canal. The prime reason for the introduction of this concurrent resolution is a new proposed treaty between the Republic of Panama and the United States. This is a dead giveaway; the terms and the treaty itself have just come to light. I urge our colleagues to join in co-sponsoring and expressing the will of the Congress, the sense if you please, for maintenance and preservation of U.S. sovereignty and jurisdiction in the strategically important Canal Zone.

Gov't Secrecy Ban

By REP. CLARENCE BROWN JR. (R.-Ohio)

The Freedom of Information Act, based on the premise that the public has a right to know, became effective July 4. The measure, long sought by the business community, is designed to provide access to government information not heretofore available. Some federal agencies, in anticipation of the new law's effective date, have been releasing documents unavailable under previously existing regulations. However, doubts and fears have already been expressed that businessmen and newspapermen will still be circumvented in their efforts to obtain information readily from the federal bureaucracy. Court tests of the new law appear to be a possibility in order to ascertain its strength.

Tight Money

By REP. BOB PRICE (R.-Tex.)

There has been no effort by the President to curtail domestic spending as the costs of the war in Viet Nam continue to spiral and the cost of living index points to further and worse inflation. Rather, the President has asked for more new spending programs on the home front and railroaded another huge debt ceiling increase through Congress, so that the government can borrow more money to finance its insatiable spending appetite.

Government borrowing on a tight money market forces interest rates up and contributes to the problems of small businessmen and the home-building industry which is already in a depressed condition as a result of interest rates which reached record levels last year and are on the way up again.

Aid to Nasser

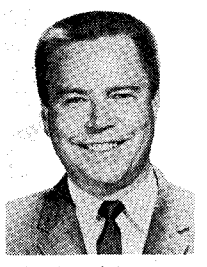
By REP. PAUL FINDLEY (R.-Ill.)

The record is now abundantly clear: the Congress was right and the Administration wrong over the past four years in regard to aid to Egypt. And in handing Nasser's government over $1 billion worth of aid, the United States actually financed the subversion of its own policies in the Middle East. Despite clear objection to this type of aid by Congress, the Administration extended nearly $70 million in credit to Egypt. And, as a consequence, the taxpayers are left holding the bag.

RR Crisis

By REP. JOHN RHODES (R.-Ariz.)

It is tragic that the present crisis in the railroad industry, following on the heels of a major crisis in the airline industry, has failed to spur the Johnson-Humphrey Administration into meaningful action. This is the case, despite the fact that the President, in his 1966 State of the Union message, promised that legislation to deal with such problems would be submitted for congressional consideration, and to implement this pledge a presidential task force was appointed.



$3-Billion 'Slush Fund'

Freeman Bypasses Congress on Funds

By REP. JOSEPH McDADE (R.-Pa.)

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman is a man of unusual talents, and one of his most unusual is his ability to spend billions of dollars without going anywhere near Congress for approval. It is a very neat trick.

In 1933, faced with a problem of overproduction on the farm, the Congress set up a corporation to handle the difficulty. It is known today as the Commodity Credit Corporation. As originally conceived, the corporation was supposed to buy surplus crops and store them until they were needed and could be sold back to the farmers in other years. In order to do this, the CCC was given an authorization to borrow $14.5 billion.

Since every dollar spent would be represented in the national inventory by an equivalent value in crops, the books of the CCC would balance pretty well. It was anticipated that a small amount of money would be lost in the transaction, but the $14.5 billion represented a fairly endless source of money.

Today, thanks to new programs of the Administration, there is about $3 billion left, and that may be gone by the end of the next fiscal year. Under these programs, the secretary of agriculture is given a new power. He may pay people for *not* growing crops, so that the money goes out, but not a bit of inventory is stored away to show for the cash. These are land diversion payments. And, of course, there are also crop support payments. Make no mistake, these are not payments to the small family farms. Four farms in California will receive $7 million this year. One in Hawaii will receive more than a million and a quarter. Eleven others will receive more than $500,000, and I would need most of this newspaper to list farms getting more than $100,000.

The spending of this money is purely at the discretion of the secretary of agriculture. He can spend nothing at all, or he can spend the $3 billion this year, and Congress has not a word to say about it.

I believe this is all wrong. I am going to do all in my power to change it. No man should hold the power which the secretary holds in this matter. No department of the government should be able to spend money without answering to the Congress, the representatives of the people, about the spending. And facing a year where the budget deficit may be as high as $29 billion, I certainly think that no one man should have the power to add another two or three billion to the deficit.

Rep. Joseph McDade (R.-Pa.) points out how Agriculture Secretary Freeman can dispense federal funds without accounting for them.

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The Journal of David Q. Little

by R. Daniel McMichael A Selection of the Conservative Book Club

A haunting new novel that shows what life will be like in our own country when Western Liberals and the Communist world finally bury the hatchet . . . into the U.S. Constitution!

THE HEARINGS GRINDED ON. The 44 "subjects" sat up there immobile on the dais of the Grand Ballroom, Hotel Royal. Towering over them were the six examiners, including Nicholas Syerov, the Russian representative. The hot TV lights boiled down on the 44.

They were Pittsburgh's leadership: company presidents, a bishop, union heads, an editor, leaders of civic groups. Most of them supported the Treaty of Friendship between Russia and the United States. That, after all, was better than nuclear war – wasn't it?

The Treaty had set up the World Order of Nations (WON). America had pledged to work under the WON for peace, to turn away from its own selfish interests, to cooperate in the great work of building up the undeveloped nations. Under terms of the Treaty, the USA-USSR Joint Peace Commission set up shop in Washington to see that the U.S. fulfilled its Treaty obligations, which of course had first priority, as everyone agreed (except for a few extremists).

To see that Joint Peace Commission directives were carried out on the local level, Joint Committees For Local Action (JCFLA) were set up for every region in the United States. Smith Armstrong was Chairman for Pennsylvania's Southwest District. Icy cool, he presided over the hearings to determine whether the 44 were to be brought up for treason before the WON.

The charges against them were grave. One was accused of preferring the interests of the United States. Another, a company president, was said to have put profits first. Others were denounced for holding that a nation might need limited arms for self-defense, that wages shouldn't be cut, that the WON might not be the final answer to world government. Small wonder the two thousand spectators howled and jeered as each traitor was marched into the witness box.

Last to be called was Avery Brown, board chairman of one of the nation's steel giants. The witnesses marshalled against him were overpowering: two of his own vice-presidents, the Secretary of Commerce, the Governor of Pennsylvania. "Why," David Q. Little almost screamed to himself, "why do they want *me* to testify?"

For David Little was only a steel salesman. A few times he and Mr. Brown had exchanged pleasantries at the water cooler. That was all. Why should pig-eyed Leon Tidings, the mysterious government official who spewed out hatred of all things American, why should Tidings single out David?

No matter. He *had* singled him out. And Smith Armstrong had let David know, in tones that never rose above a murmur yet chilled him with terror, that David was expected to "cooperate."

David had no intention of cooperating. In the six months since the Treaty, he had seen the quality of Pittsburgh life melt like a snowflake in a furnace. Now they were rolling over the leaders of the community. Could one man stand up to them? He desperately wanted to.

David heard Smith Armstrong, seated high above him, ask the question he knew would come, the question he dreaded. "What is your opinion of Mr. Brown's general reaction to the Treaty of Friendship?"

It was the Moment of Truth. Now he was alone in the darkness. Outside, all around him, was Power. He realized that Avery Brown was doomed. He thought about Nancy, the three children, his job, his mortgage.

How did David answer? *How would you answer?*

One Man Against the Total State

David Q. Little is everyman, neither hero nor villain. He finds himself caught up in events so strange he can hardly trust his own eyes and ears. David never liked to be alone. Now, in the madness all around him, he finds comfort in solitude. He begins to keep a journal, discovers himself in its pages – and helps us discover *ourselves*.

This is the story of what may happen to America, the day after tomorrow. Drip, drip, drip erode our freedoms. David Q. Little, Mr. Average American, puts it down as it happens – often hardly realizing the meaning of it all. Because he is the guy next door, David's journal has a vividness, a shock value that will haunt you. For just a few moments, step inside David's world:

EVERYDAY LIFE. The FCC has authority to monitor phone calls "to safeguard the public interest." There is a booming black market in pre-Treaty books and magazines, since the Treaty requires the government to "upgrade" all publishing. Paint peels off buildings, trees die, grass runs to weeds. Medicine is nationalized, with medical care and drugs available only to those with the right government papers.

LAW AND ORDER. Youth gangs roam the streets, raping and looting. David's home is vandalized 14 times but the local police, now disarmed, are powerless. Pittsburgh courts have four judges: from India, England, Poland and Cuba.

INFLATION. David's dollar is worth 16¢. The gold-backed ruble is the world currency. Three Peace Loans from Russia keep our economy going.

THE JOB MARKET. When David loses his job, he finds he can get a new one only through the government. Every job is classified, with minimum and maximum salaries.

RELIGION. Christmas is no longer a holiday, since the authorities are anxious to guarantee the absolute separation of Church and State. The churches agree, assuring everyone that the law does not affect people of true faith.

HOUSING. The Bureau of Housing now controls all home sales. Private contractors and realtors have been outlawed for serving "the selfish minority." To ensure "absolute equality and free choice," the Bureau sets racial quotas for each neighborhood.

POLITICS. All laws against the Communist Party are rescinded. Its membership swells. Democrats and Republicans merge into the new Coalition Party, but they are no match for the surging Communists. The secret ballot is abolished ("Only the guilty have something to hide!"). The Communists see to it that everyone votes. They poll 98%.

THE FAMILY. David's children are all selected for a free summer at the nearby World Youth Camp, though David and Nancy are not permitted to visit them. The children return lean, tan, older-looking, and bursting with slogans about building the New World. But David fails his Attitude Test (designed to determine a person's real views about his job and politics, and thus to isolate the unstable, the neurotic, the disloyal). David is fired and evicted, and the children are taken to a youth reclamation camp until he can provide "a proper home environment."

Examination Under Risk-Free Guarantee

This novel, with its anguished vision of America under the heel of Communists, spares us nothing. And yet, finally, the picture is inspiring. For David meets up with a handful of brave men and women who want to fight back. How they manage it, against impossible odds, is a hymn of hope that freedom will not die easily in our land.

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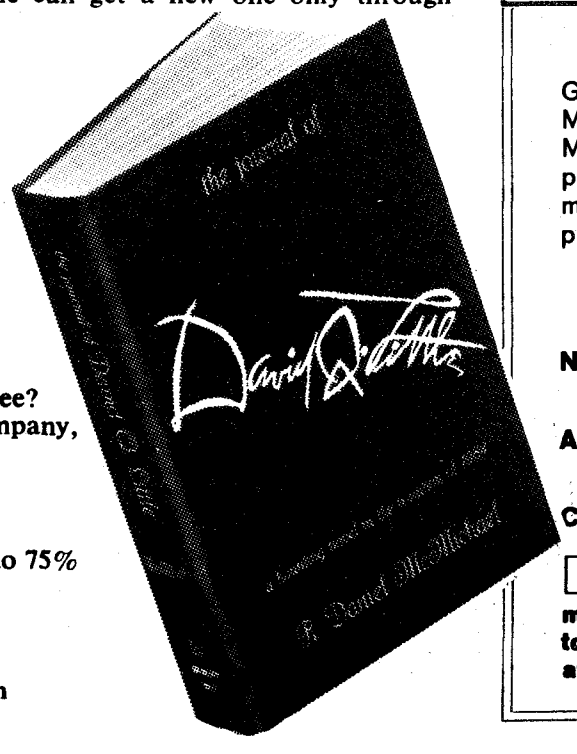

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